The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Rapid Dissolution of the Fenian "Army" on the Border.

The Men, Deserted by their Leaders, Fed and Sheltered by Private Citizens.

London Press Comments on the Ridiculous Movement.

An Irish Paper Exults that "Nemesis Dogs the Heels of the Dominion."

General News from all Parts of the Country.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

Finishing Up at Malone—Council of Fenians—Canada Never Again to be Invaded—The Homeless and Hungry Army Dispersing.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., May 28.—The Fenian invasion has been abandoned as a hopeless movement, and you may rest assured that the Canadian frontier will not again be threatened this Summer, and probably never again. A council of the Fenian officers was held this morning, when Gen. GLEASON expressed a desire for another movement across the line at Trout River. He found but few adherents, however, and it was decided, after a long and stormy debate, to abandon all further effort to invade Canada. A thorough investigation into the resources of the organization revealed the fact that, though there is yet an abundance of arms and ammunition at hand, it would be difficult, as well as hazardous, to attempt any concentration of the Fenian forces for the simple reason that there is no means to feed the "grand army." The men are now almost famished, and were it not for the charity of the residents of Malone they would be starving.

During the deliberation of Council this morning, Gen. GLEASON read a dispatch from Gen. SPEARS, at St. Albans, stating that the column nominally under his command had revolted while on the march to Franklin; on leaving that place a company of the United States regulars were on the road to overtake them. The invaders took the back track, and were then wandering about town. This intelligence finally extinguished whatever warlike feeling existed in the Council of Officers, and it was decided to cease operations. Orders were then given to the commanders of battalions to assemble their men at the Fair grounds, and the town has been almost entirely deserted all the afternoon. A Dr. DONNELLY, from Philadelphia, has been loud in his boasts of another onward movement, and today threatened to move the army if the United States Government do not furnish transportation to the Fenians. This will probably be furnished, though the threats of the leaders do not frighten Major-Gen. HUNT, now in command here.

The entire Fenian movement is now practically at an end, for the failures at St. Albans and here, kill the whole thing. A more ridiculous *fiasco* cannot be imagined. From what I learn today, the prominent officers in the Brotherhood have agreed to discountenance further hostile movements on the American continent as useless and unnecessary. So the Canadian people may hereafter rest in peace and quiet. Whatever reports you may receive from other points relative to any projected hostile movements are untrue and imaginary, as I am in direct communication with the leaders along the line, through friendly Fenian officers here. The great question now being discussed by the officers all along the frontier, is how to get the men home and feed them in the meantime.

Queer Proceedings in Buffalo—Enthusiastic and Excited Men Gathering—Preparations for Departure in Force for the Front—A Raid on the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, May 28.—Notwithstanding the rumors of defeat, there is more enthusiasm here to-night than at any time since the commencement of the movement. Men are constantly arriving from abroad and enlisting in Buffalo. Money is coming in freely. Seven thousand dollars are said to have been paid in today. A small detachment of men went forward on the 5 o'clock train this morning, and two car-loads of 1,120 to-night. A plenty more are here. A large force is expected to go on to-morrow and Monday. There is serious talk here to-night of a raid on the Canadian frontier in this vicinity, including an attack upon the Welland Canal. No doubt that such a movement has been seriously debated.

Rumors of Another Movement—Fenians About Ogdensburg—Volunteers Over the Border Ready to Receive More Raiders.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 28.—It is reported that 500 Fenians will pass over the Rome and Ogdensburg Railroad to-morrow on a special train for Malone. Deputy Marshal BENEDICT contemplates stopping this force with the aid of the United States troops at this city and vicinity, and also all other bodies of Fenians that may attempt to pass over this route to the front, unless he is countermanded by the United States officer in command. One hundred Fenians at Potsdam Junction, without transportation, attempted the seizure of a train of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, going East, but were repulsed by a company of United States troops. Each train of this road is now furnished with a guard of regulars. Gen. STARR, of the Fenian force, passed through this place today en route for home, having abolished the expedition. He reports that the Fenian force is an unorganized rabble, impossible to handle and not subject to discipline. The Fenian authorities are still confident and are sending men in small parties to the front and striving to reorganize the Malone division. Much apprehension of a raid exists at Prescott, Canada, to-night, and the volunteers have been exercising in firing and skirmishing for a large part of the day.

St. Albans Deserted—The Fenians Cared for by the People—Food and Transportation Furnished.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 28.—Scarcely a dozen Fenians are left here, as nearly 400 of them started for their several homes by the evening train East. These men secured their passage free of expense to themselves, as the Selectmen of the town agreed to purchase tickets for all who would go. Gen. MEADE has gone to Malone with Gen. VAN VLEIT, his Quartermaster-General, who will furnish food for the Fenians there and homeward transportation on Monday.

All Quiet on the Border—The Citizens of St. Albans Censured by Gen. Meade—Their Defense—Movements of Gen. Meade and Other Officials.

ST. ALBANS, May 28.—Everything is quiet here this forenoon. Gen. MEADE is inclined to censure the people here. He says that they have, to a great extent, sympathized with the Fenians; knew that they were making preparations to invade Canada, and were storing arms and ammunition near the border line. It is stated in answer to these charges that the Government has been officially apprised of all this; that United States Marshal FOSTER, long before a Fenian was landed here, informed the Washington authorities what might be expected, and that District-Attorney FIFIELD did the same; that not one word was received in reply to these communications, and that it was forty-eight hours after the Fenians had actually commenced landing at this point before anything of an official nature was received from Washington.... Gens. MEADE, MCDOWELL, INGALLS, HUNT and VAN VLIET left on the noon train today for Malone to take a look at the situation at that point. Gen. MEADE was quite indisposed on his arrival last evening, so much so that a physician was called to prescribe for him. He is much better today.... Gen. SPEAR is still in town.

Arrests of Leaders in St. Albans—Gen. Spear Declares that He is not a Fenian—Gen. Donnelly not Dead, but Recovering—Successful Raid of Homesick but Penniless Fenians on a Railroad Train.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 28—Afternoon.—Gen. SPEAR still remains in town, but insists that he had nothing to do with the raid; he claims that he merely is a looker-on; that he was in council with the other Fenian leaders day before yesterday, and by them chosen Commander-in-Chief. There is little doubt, but it will not do for him to own up much now for fear of arrest by the United States Marshal.... Capt. J. J. MONAHAN, of Burlington, who was arrested last evening, was today arraigned before Commissioner RAND and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000; Major HUGH MCGINNIS, of Cambridge, Vt., was also admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000, and Capt. DANIEL MURPHY, in default of $1,000, was ordered to be committed. Col. SULLIVAN, who acted as Quartermaster, has been since the fight busily engaged in securing arms. He claims that he has hid a large quantity. He came into town this forenoon, but on learning that all the leaders were being arrested, beat a hasty retreat to parts unknown.... Gen. DONNELLY is still at Franklin, and a gentleman who saw him today says his condition is not so precarious as has been reported. He received only a flesh wound, and is likely to recover. His case has probably been represented to be worse than it really is to prevent his arrest.... Nearly all the Fenians have left for their homes. As the time for the departure of the southern train to-night drew nigh they gathered in force in the depot, and in spite of all the railroad managers could do, contrived to get aboard of the cars without tickets. A consultation was held, and it was concluded to take them along, and the citizens feel greatly relieved at their departure.... MURPHY, the teamster, who was captured by the Canadians, has not been hung today, as was reported he would be.

Reports from Toronto—Everybody Satisfied that the Raid is Over—Ten Fenians Still in Camp at Trout River.

TORONTO, May 28.—All was quiet during the night. Only ten Fenians are reported to be in camp at Trout River. Eight Fenians were killed and twenty wounded yesterday. All is quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers, but an ample force will be kept up to defend all the borders of the Dominion from marauding bands wandering near the lines unable to return home. The excitement has almost ceased, and business is rapidly resuming its former condition. What is considered the last Fenian raid is looked upon as a complete and ridiculous failure.

Comments of the London Press—Gratuitous Advice from the Times—Defiant Tone of the "Flag of Ireland" Newspaper.

LONDON, May 28.—The journals continue their comments this morning on the attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenians. The *Post* admits that the Washington Government has done all that can be reasonably required of it. The *Saturday Review* scouts the idea expressed in some quarters, that the Washington authorities are in connivance with this Fenian raid. The *Times* thinks the Fenian attempt will not be absolutely regretted, if it will only prompt the United States to such action as shall prevent a repetition of such outrages. The *Spectator* says the action of the Fenians is due to their hereditary passion, and the policy of England is due to her hereditary insolence and contempt. The other journals have articles similar in tone. The good faith of the American authorities is generally admitted, and the attempts of the Fenians ridiculed.

The *Flag of Ireland* (newspaper) exults in the certainty of a Fenian victory in Canada. "Instant justice to Ireland," the *Flag* continues, "can alone prevent that result. Until that is accomplished Nemesis dogs the heels of the Dominion."

The Fenians in the City and Vicinity—The Feeling Last Evening—Fenian Meetings.

The announcement, yesterday afternoon, that the Fenian fight had ended in a fizzle, and that the "army" on the border had given up their purpose and were returning home, cast a chill over the hearts of the hitherto enthusiastic sympathizers as penetrating as the cold, drizzling rain which descended all day. The head-quarters were not at all lively. The assemblages crowded into the building and listened to the pitiful story of defeat of all their hopes and aspirations. Then the throngs would comment upon the news, and one by one leave for their homes, or gather in the neighboring saloons to talk over battles that were never fought, or victories that were never won. The following advertisement, which appeared in one of the morning papers, was declared by the persons whose names are appended to it to be entirely unauthorized by them:

ATTENTION, FENIANS—25,000 good, sound and solid Irishmen to go on an excursion to Canada, at $1,000 each. Apply to RICHARD WALTERS, No. 27 East Broadway. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

A. OAKEY HALL, WM. M. TWEED,
PETER B. SWEENY, MAT. T. BRENNAN.

Who took such liberty with these distinguished names is unknown.

Some few reinforcements went forward yesterday, but they were principally men who had enlisted the day before and whose passages were paid. Some of the Fenian leaders in the City affect to believe that there is yet to be a movement from some new point, and that things are not so bad as they seemed.

The feeling last evening was evidently one of profound despondency. Even the most enthusiastic seemed to realize that for the present, at all events, all hope of capturing Canada had vanished. The meetings held were but sparsely attended, and the efforts of the Fenian orators to inspire confidence in the cause were utterly futile. Much indignation was expressed at the bad management displayed by the leaders; and Gens. O'NEIL, GLEASON and STARR were the objects of bitter sarcasm and invective. The adherents of the Savage wing regard the fiasco with feelings of ill-concealed satisfaction, and claim that it affords conclusive demonstration that attacking Canada is not the way to free Ireland. Judging by the sentiments at present prevailing among the Fenians, there is little probability of another raid ever being made upon Canada, and it is safe to conclude that for a long time to come the trade of Fenian agitator is not likely to prove the most profitable of avocations.

IN BROOKLYN.

The Fenians of Brooklyn remain in the excited mood of the few days past. Volunteers poured into the Hamilton-avenue and Fulton-avenue (No. 367) rendezvous during the day, a majority of them signifying their willingness to bear their own expenses. Noticeable among those who enlisted were fine "greenhorns" who had arrived but a few days ago in the country.

About 6 o'clock great enthusiasm prevailed round the Sixth Ward head-quarters in Hicks-street, arising from a large number of the reserve boys making their appearance. After a short consultation the men left in small squads for the District Center Circle in Fulton street, where another consultation was had, and then broke up into small squads, directing their steps toward the Fulton and Catherine ferries. They were in no wise reticent as to their intentions, and openly avowed their intention of going toward Malone and other points where the Fenian army is reported to be stationed. It is said that 800 left at the time named, and the balance, 1,200, making in all 2,000, will leave by Monday morning.

The Independent Irish Brotherhood held a meeting last evening at Temperance Hall, in Hamilton-avenue, at which there were about 300 men present. Supervisor THOMAS SHERIDAN called the meeting to order, and stated that its object was to collect funds for their brothers in arms. The speaker then nominated Mr. DOUGHERTY as Chairman. Mr. DOUGHERTY having been duly elected, took the chair, and in a few pithy remarks, stated amid the wildest enthusiasm, that there were 1,000 members of the Independent Irishmen of Brooklyn waiting for sufficient money to carry them to the border. He asserted that the time for fine speeches was past, and prompt action demanded their attention. The speaker concluded by introducing Mr. SULLIVAN to the meeting.

On his rising to address the meeting he stated his inability to make a lengthened speech, as he had just come from New-York and was about returning to the same scene. He believed that there should be no division among them. They were all Irishmen and should act in harmony accordingly.

Several other speakers followed in a similar strain, and then a collection was taken up.

EUROPE.

The English Prisoners Captured by Spanish Brigands—The King Question—A Caucus of Deputies—Prim to Resign Unless Serrano Accepts.

MADRID, May 28.—The Spanish officials have ordered the closest search to be made for the English prisoners lately captured by brigands near Gibraltar. The Government has promised the English Ambassador here that Spain will refund any ransom that may have to be paid. Orders have been dispatched to the Governor of Cadiz, requiring him to accompany one of the searching parties.... A manifestation in favor of ESPARTERO is expected here to-morrow.... Last evening a caucus of the country deputies in the Constitutional Cortes was held in this city to decide what action it was desirable to take relative to the selection of a future ruler for Spain. After a long debate, the proposition to invest Marshal SERRANO with the royal attributes was lost by a vote of 22 to 12, and the caucus adjourned without taking further action. Gen. PRIM was present, and made a speech in favor of SERRANO'S election. It is reported today that Gen. PRIM has announced his intention to resign from the Cabinet if Marshal SERRANO refuses the regal rank.

The French Postal Service—The Treaty with America—Small-Pox in Rochefort's Prison—Trouble in the Denmark Cabinet.

PARIS, May 28.—It is rumored there will be a change in the Director-Generalship of the Post-office Department forthwith. Should this rumor prove true, efforts will undoubtedly be made for the establishment of a postal treaty between France and the United States. Such a treaty would be more likely to succeed under any new administration of the French Post-office Department.... It is now certain that the small-pox prevails in the St. Pelagie Prison, where HENRI ROCHEFORT and other journalists are detained.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—The Foreign Secretary has been directed to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Celebration of the Queen's Birthday in London—The Saturday Review on Mr. Beecher—Interruption in the French Cable—The Yachting Question.

LONDON, May 28.—Queen VICTORIA'S birthday was celebrated in the usual manner. Flags and festoons were displayed and salutes fired. During the day there were reviews of troops, and in the evening a display of fireworks. Several grand dinners were given in honor of the event.... The *Saturday Review* contains a vicious article on the subject of Mr. BEECHER'S sermons.... The firm of BISCHOFFHEIM (bankers) will act as the agents of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company in this country.... Communication by the French cable suddenly ceased on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst., between Duxbury and St. Pierre. A vessel will leave England immediately to repair the same. Meantime all messages will be transmitted via the Newfoundland lines, thereby preventing any delay in business between Europe and America.... Mr. INMAN, the head of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, was among the witnesses before the Parliamentary Committee on Compulsory Pilotage recently. He testified to the enormous extortions and abuses of that system.... The last issue of *Bell's Life in London* confirms the report of Mr. ASHBURY'S refusal to sail two matches sixty miles to windward and back. He is open to all club and sweepstake races at New-York, and may race Mr. DOUGLAS' yacht *Sappho* twenty miles to windward and back, if proper time allowances are granted. The editor hopes that the American yachts now in British waters will compete for the Prince of Wales Cup.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Jamestown at Honolulu—An Audience of Her Officers With the King—Opening of the Legislature—An Austrian Ship-of-War Nearly Wrecked in a Typhoon.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A dispatch received from Commander W. T. TRUXTON, commanding the United States steamer *Jamestown*, dated April 30, reports her arrival at Honolulu, March 27, sixteen days from San Francisco. During the stay of the vessel she has been visited by the Dowager Queen EMMA, the various members of the Hawaiian Cabinet, and foreign Representatives, to whom the usual honors were extended. On the 11th of April the King returned from a visit to the Island of Molokai. As he passed the *Jamestown* her yards were manned, and a salute of twenty-one guns fired. On the 27th, he granted an audience to the officers of the ship. The condition of American affairs is satisfactory. There is at Honolulu the Austrian steam screw frigate *Donau*, which had suffered severely in a typhoon on her passage from Japan, and was undergoing repairs. The Captain of the *Donau*, WHIPLINGER, gained great honor and reputation at the battle of Lissa, and deserves no less for the energy and ingenuity in safely bringing his ship into port under adverse circumstances. At noon on the 30th of April, Capt. TRUXTON and officers attended the opening of the Legislature by the King. The *Jamestown* would leave immediately for the Micronesian Islands. She had taken on board Rev. Mr. BINGHAM and wife, who are to be landed at the island of Tarawa, near the island of Aparang, of the Gilbert Group.

VIRGINIA.

The Mayorality Question in Richmond not yet Decided—Ellyson now Reported Elected—Riot, and a Policeman Killed—The Norfolk Election.

RICHMOND, May 28.—The Conservatives have been much excited today over the rumors that the Commissioners of Election, who are now counting the vote, have discovered enough illegal ballots to insure the election of ELLYSON. It is certain that a good many marked ballots have been thrown out, but the Commissioners decline to give any particulars. It is also said that the vote in the precinct where the ballot-box was stolen, and where CHAHOON had a large majority, has been thrown out. The Commissioners have adjourned until Monday. There was a good deal of rowdyism and pistol-firing here last night. In one of the affrays Policeman ELLEYSTON was shot and mortally wounded, and Ex-Policeman KENNEDY was badly wounded by a pistol-ball.

NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—Official returns of the municipal election give JOHN B. WHITEHEAD, Conservative candidate for Mayor, thirty-eight majority. The Conservatives elected twenty-eight of the thirty-seven Councilmen, and the whole ticket, except the Commissioner of Revenue, Keeper of the Almshouse, Inspector of Streets, and Clerk of the Market. It is understood the Radicals will make an effort to have the election set aside, on the ground of fraud and intimidation.

DECORATION DAY.

The Ceremonies at the Capital—Gen. Sherman to be in Ohio—The Day in St. Louis and Boston—Yesterday Observed in Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Monday next having been designated as the day for decorating the graves of the Union dead throughout the country, extensive preparations have been made for a fitting observance at the national cemeteries in this neighborhood. The time consumed in carrying out the programme will be about two hours and a half, including the prayer by Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church; the oration by Gen. LOGAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, and the choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord," by a chorus of five hundred voices and the Marine band.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28.—Gen. SHERMAN will certainly be present at the decoration of soldiers' graves at the National Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday next.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The arrangements for decorating the soldiers' graves have all been completed. The ceremonies will be participated in by a very large number of all classes of people.

BOSTON, May 28.—In the observance of Decoration Day the State and municipal offices, Custom-house, insurance offices and many places of business will be closed on Monday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—The soldiers of Woonsocket and Pawtucket today decorated the graves of their fallen comrades.

THE EAST.

Dedication of a Soldiers' Monument in Rhode Island—The Liquor Bill in Massachusetts—Excitement on the Boston Stock Exchange—Death of the Wife of Senator Wilson.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—The soldiers' monument in Woonsocket was dedicated today by a military and civic procession and exercises in Harris Hall. The oration was delivered by Gen. THAYER, United States Senator from Nebraska. Everything was performed successfully, notwithstanding the rainy weather.... Mrs. PATTY RANDALL, widow of Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL, and mother of Bishp RANDALL, of Colorado, died in Warren, suddenly, this morning.

BOSTON, Mass., May 28.—The Liquor bill, which came from the Senate exempting only lager-beer, was amended in the House today by exempting ale, porter, strong beer and all wines, and as amended was ordered to a third reading. ....The shoe and leather trade of Boston have raised $2,635 for the sufferers by the recent calamity in Richmond, Va. .... At the Stock Exchange today there was quite an excitement in Hartford and Erie shares and bonds. The shares opened at 3⅞, declined to ¾, but closed firm at 3⅞ bid, 4 asked. About 3,500 shares were sold. The bonds opened at 30½, declined to 30¼, and gradually advanced, and at the second call closed at 31 bid. About 80,000 were sold.

NATICK, Mass., May 28.—Mrs. HARRIET M. WILSON, wife of Senator WILSON, died at her residence here, this afternoon, of cancer in the stomach, aged forty-six years. Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock, from the Congregational Church.

THE WEST.

Destructive Fires in Ohio and Indiana—Railroad Bridge and Planing-Mill Burned—A Brace of $40,000 Defaulters in St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The bridge over the White Water River, on the Central Railroad, near Richmond, Ind., was burned last night. It will probably cost $100,000 to rebuild it. The bridge was 550 feet long and 30 feet high. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary....The reports of the various auditors of the counties through which the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad passes, have valued the property of that corporation, subject to taxation, at $4,170,000, an increase of $600,000 during the past year.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28.—MCCORD & WHEATLEY'S planing-mill was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss on the mill and lumber is from $18,000 to $20,000. The insurance is $12,000 in the Home, of Columbus; $1,000 in the Security, of New-York; $1,500 in the Cleveland, $1,000 in the Buffalo City, $1,500 in the Charter Oak, $15,000 in the Republic, $1,000 in the Lorillard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—ISAAC HACKADAY, a traveling agent for several wholesale houses in this city, who was reported killed in Texas a few weeks ago, proves to be a defaulter to the amount of about $40,000. The story of his death was a fabrication.... A book-keeper for BARNUM BROTHERS, of this city, absconded some days ago, having forged and altered checks to the amount of about $40,000.... The filling up of the caisson under the eastern pier of the bridge at this point with concrete was finished yesterday. The masonry on the upper part of the pier will be resumed when the granite, which is now on its way, arrives. The caisson of the eastern abutment will be completed and placed in position in a few days.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Social Reunion in Philadelphia—Addresses and the Speakers—The Louisville Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The Presbyterian social reunion last evening at the Academy of Music was successful and well managed, and the occasion was much enjoyed by all. The building was handsomely decorated, and on the stage was a magnificent floral garden. Addresses were made by Gov. GEARY, Mayor FOX, Rev. Messrs. ARNOT, of Scotland; EDMUNDS, of London; ADAMS, of New-York; CLARK, of Buffalo; CROSBY, of Boston, and others. Rev. Mr. JOHNSON presided. GEO. A. STEWART read a telegram from Edinburgh, stating that the Assembly there in session had agreed on the basis of the Westminster Confession.

The members of the Presbyterian Assembly, to the number of 600, today enjoyed a very pleasant trip to Cape May, tendered them by three gentlemen prominently identified with railroad interests. The visitors were handsomely entertained at the Stockton House. After dinner a meeting was held on the piazza of the hotel, facing the ocean, Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, presiding. Resolutions thanking the gentlemen tendering the excursion were passed, and on behalf of one of them a speech was made by Rev. G. REED, of Camden, N. J. Addresses were also made by Rev. Dr. HUBBARD, Rev. JACOB PATCH and others.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday, the Judicial Committee made a majority and minority report on an overture from Montgomery, Ala. The majority report favors the appointment of a Committee of Conference, with instructions that the difficulties which lie in way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed. One of the resolutions of the majority report says that they must purge themselves of error in regard to political utterances, deliberately pronounced year after year, and which, in our opinion, was a betrayal of the cause and Kingdom of our common Lord and head. Nor can we, by official correspondence, consent to blunt the edge of this, our testimony, concerning the nature and mission of the church as a purely spiritual body among men. After some discussion, the majority report was adopted.

Boat-Race at the Naval School at Annapolis—The Midshipmen the Victors.

ANNAPOLIS, May 28.—The boat-race today resulted as follows:

Midshipmen	20 min. 25 sec.
Quaker City	20 min. 58¼ sec.

The midshipmen took forty-three stokes per minute and the *Quaker City* thirty-eight. The race was pulled with an East wind, rain and rough water.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, May 28.—The latest advices from the Red River expedition indicate that everything is going smoothly forward, and Mr. ARCHIBALD, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor, will soon leave to assume his duties.

GEORGTOWN, Col., May 28.—Another accident occurred at the American Tunnel about 7 o'clock last evening, by the premature explosion of a blast, killing one man named JAS. ROBERTS and seriously wounding another.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The Union Railroad Ordinance, which had previously passed the second branch of the City Council, passed the first branch last night, without amendment. On the completion of this road, all the railroads leading to this city will connect with tide-water at Canton. Many New-York capitalists were interested in the passage of this ordinance.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 28.—The Atlantic and Keystone Base-Ball Clubs played a game of base-ball today, which resulted in a victory for the Atlantics by a score of 31 to 1.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 28.—The steamboat *James Madison*, while going North this afternoon, caught fire below this point, and was considerably damaged. The flames were finally extinguished without stopping the boat. The loss has not been ascertained.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 28.—The entire Democratic Judicial ticket was elected yesterday by majorities ranging from 200 to 400.

TRENTON, N. J., May 28.—The shoe-store of LONGSTREET & HOWELL, in Perry-street, was entered last night, and robbed of nearly the entire stock, valued at $800.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP UNION.

The steam-ship *Union*, from Bremen May 14 and Queenstown May 17, reached this port yesterday morning. The news thus received is later by two days than was that at hand by the *Russia*, on Tuesday last.

M. LOUIS VEUILLOT had been admitted to an interview with the Pope, for the purpose of offering to his Holiness a sum of 100,000 francs, resulting from a subscription opened by the *Univers*.

The *Marseillaise* announces that the Governor of Ste. Pélagie prison has informed MM. ROCHEFORT and PASCHAL GROUSSET that unless the signatures of "Henri Dangerville" and "Le Numéro 444" cease to appear in the above-named journal, they will be placed in solitary confinement. It, therefore, states that henceforward it will publish neither Fantasies Politiques nor Lettres de la Bastille—the two contributions having the signatures referred to.

The *Daily News* declares itself in a position to state that the absurd rumors which have been circulated about Mr. BRIGHT's health are entirely without foundation. "The right honorable gentleman is making rapid and satisfactory progress toward recovery; and, but for the undesirability of taxing too soon a newly-acquired strength, would probably be able to resume his official and Parliamentary duties during the present session."

The English steamer *Neva*, just arrived at Southampton, brought the intelligence of the death of Gen. HENRIQUE, Governor of French Guiana. He succumbed on the 6th of April, just as he was making arrangements to return to France for his health, which was much damaged by long residences in the colonies, and particularly by five years passed consecutively at Cayenne.

Official accounts had been published of the expedition of Gen. WIMPFFEN against the insurgent tribes on the frontier of Morocco. It was stated therein that the enemy had been beaten three times, on the 15th, 24th and 25th of April, and that the loss on the French side in the two latter encounters amounted to sixteen killed and 130 wounded, the loss in the first engagement not being as yet exactly ascertained. The reports stated that these successes of Gen. WIMPFFEN will insure the maintenance of peace on the Morocco frontier.

The *Patrie* has the following: "We learn from Cattaro that on the 10th the men of an Austrian cruiser seized arms and munitions which had been landed, but which the insurgents had not had time to remove. Printed proclamations were concealed in the barrels of the muskets. Those papers called on the populations of Dalmatia to rise, announcing that revolts would also speedily break out in several neighboring provinces. This discovery, and others of the same kind, prove that a project of insurrection had again been organized, but it is now foiled, and the authorities are actively watching events."

"On the evening of May 14, says the *Times*, "Earl DE GREY was installed as Grand Master of English Freemasons, and such an assemblage of the craft as were there gathered to give him a cordial greeting is altogether without precedent or parallel. That such should have been the case is not to be wondered at when it is known that there has been no similar event in this county for twenty-six years, the Grand Mastership having for that period been occupied by the Earl of Zetland, who now retires from the throne of Freemasonry. The occasion was rendered still more interesting from the intimation that Brother the Prince of Wales had given some time since that whenever the Grand Master elect should be installed as Grand Master he should do himself the pleasure of being present to witness it. Upwards of 1,200 of the highest officers in the craft were present—some of them from China, Canada, America and other countries."

On the afternoon of May 15, the remains of Mr. EDWARD H. C. HERBERT were laid in the vault of the Carnarvon family in the old parish church of Burghclere, Hants, at the foot of the Hampshire Hills, about a mile and a half from Highclere Castle, the seat of the Earl of CARNARVON, cousin of the unfortunate deceased. The body had previously lain in state and had been viewed by thousands of persons. The leaden shell was inclosed in a coffin covered with purple velvet, and ornamented with silver-gilt corner plates, Latin cross and glories. The inscription was as follows: "EDWARD HENRY CHARLES HERBERT, born 1st September, 1837; died 21st April, 1870; murdered by Greek banditti, near Athens." The church was densely crowded. Shortly after 2 o'clock the funeral cortége arrived, and was met by the clergy. The funeral was attended by many of the relatives and friends of Mr. Herbert, among whom were Mr. G. H. Escott and Rev. H. Sweet Escott, his uncles; the Earl of Carnarvon, the Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. P., Mr. Robert Herbert, the Earl of Portsmouth, Rev. R. B. Barter, Mr. S. Bouverie-Pusey, the Earl of Ducie, the United States Minister, (the Hon. J. Lothrop Motley, Lord Muncaster, Mr. H. Ogilvy, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M. P., Mr. Cyril Graham.

At the conclusion of the burial service, the whole of the mourners entered the vault in which the coffin had been placed. This vault contains the remains of the three Earls of Carnarvon, who died in 1811, 1833 and 1849, respectively, and also the remains of Mr. EDWARD HERBERT'S father. The weather being fine, large numbers of persons drove long distances to witness the funeral.

SAPPHO AND CAMBRIA.

Particulars of the Intended Second Second Match—A "Walk Over" by the American Yacht.

From the Times, May 15.

The second race of the series of three in which these vessels are now engaged off the Isle of Wight, was appointed to come off on Saturday, but resulted in a solitary promenade over the course by one vessel, and a return of the other to Cowes Roads, after a protest against the course fixed by the umpires as being contrary to the understanding embodied in the articles of agreement entered into between the owners by duly accredited representatives on each side. This is very much to be regretted in a case where an English and an American yacht are engaged in a match, with the eyes of all the yachting world of Europe and America upon them; and it is unfortunate that some want of care or foresight, on the part of officials charged with the management of the details of the day's racing should have brought such a state of things into actual existence. When all matters of detail relating to the matches between the *Sappho* and the *Cambria* were handed over to two gentlemen, one representing the owner of the *Cambria* and the other the *Sappho*, articles of agreement containing twenty-three clauses were drawn up and signed to insure three days' racing that should be conducted beyond any chance of dispute or misunderstanding; and, to carry out in a proper spirit and in all fairness to both yachts the conditions imposed by these articles of agreement, two gentlemen were appointed as umpires—one by the *Sappho* and the other by the *Cambria*—with a third as referee in the event of any difference of opinion. With all these precautions taken to secure success in the functions of those appointed to control affairs, it would be naturally supposed that things in the "directors' office" must go smooth; but it is asserted that, owing to some error in judgment in not paying strict attention to the conditions laid down in the articles of agreement, the umpires on Saturday morning selected a course for the yachts to sail over—after they were under canvas and hove to for the start off the east end of the Isle of Wight—that was entirely opposed to the conditions laid down, and which it was impossible for the *Cambria* to accept. Clause No. 2 in the articles of agreement says: "That the first and second match be sailed sixty miles to windward of the starting point." The *Sappho* and *Cambria*, on weighing their anchors in Cowes Roads on Saturday morning, were taken in tow by a steamer each, and towed out for the east end of the island, the steamers slipping them off the *Warner Lightship*, and the yachts there setting their lower canvas for the race, each having a reef down in their mainsails, third jibs on their bowsprits, and topmasts housed. The heavy W. S. W. gale which had prevailed during the day and night had come down to a hard wind from the same quarter, but with signs of unsteadiness about it, and an inclination to veer more to the westward, if not to the north of west. One race had been sailed on Tuesday last of sixty miles to windward, and there now remained a second race of sixty miles to windward, and a triangular race of sixty miles, twenty miles on each angle. When the yachts lay ready for the start on Saturday morning, under the lee of the east end of the Isle of Wight, the wind was W. S. W., but evidently, by the tending of the clouds and the general appearance of the clouds overhead, more to the westward off and clear of the land. The umpire's steamer then hailed each yacht, and gave the course for the race, "Round Cherbourg, breakwater and back, passing in by the western end of the breakwater." The *Cambria* at once hoisted an ensign in her rigging as a "protest" against the course proposed by the umpires, and in reply to several hailings from the steamer replied, and showed by a chalked message on a board, "Dead beat, or no race." The umpires replied that when the course was given the wind was W. S. W., and no alteration in the course would be made. Mr. ASHBURY determined only to start his schooner on a course dead to windward, and the result was that the *Sappho* started for Cherbourg Breakwater alone, the *Cambria* remaining at the starting-place with her fore sheet to windward. Mr. DOUGLAS was perfectly right in sailing the *Sappho* over a course appointed by the umpires; but Mr. ASHBURY would have been little better than insane to have sailed the *Cambria* against the *Sappho* over a course that was not dead to windward, but simply a reaching course, and in which the *Cambria* would have about as much chance against the *Sappho* as a mouse would against a hare on Salisbury Plain. The matter lies entirely between Mr. ASHBURY and the umpires, and the conduct of the latter in insisting upon the Cherbourg course, which was not dead to windward, when a course was open to them round the Shambles Lightship, off Portsmouth, that was dead to windward, and would have met the requirements of the case in every respect, is incomprehensible. There was also the triangular race, which could have been taken for the day's match. The *Cambria's* case is that the *Vectis* steamer has been retained, at a cost of £35 per day, specially to secure a mark dead to windward for the vessels to sail round in the sixty-mile matches, and that the substitution by the umpires of Cherbourg breakwater for the steamer, when the former was not dead to windward, is a breach of the articles of agreement, and has rendered the race null and void as relates to the sailing of the *Sappho* over the course. How the vessels would have lain had they both started from Cherbourg may very easily be reckoned. The west end of the breakwater bore from the starting-place south by west southerly. When the course was first given by the umpire the wind was west south-west. When the starting-gun was fired the wind was west by south half south, and a few minutes afterward it was west half south. When the umpire's steamer returned from the *Sappho*, after having accompanied her some fifteen miles off the land, one of these gentlemen stated that the wind was north of west. Inside the Isle of Wight, however, it remained at west by south, and moderate in force in the evening. Off the island, when the *Sappho* started, there was less sea than inside the island in the tideway between the Nab Light-ship and Cowes Roads. Half an hour after the *Sappho* had started for Cherbourg the *Cambria* was sailed on short tacks off and on the land to ascertain how she would actually lie if working across for the French land in company with the *Sappho*. On the starboard tack, standing off from the Isle of Wight with sails clean full, she lay south-west by south half south, and on the port tack north-west by west.

The *Sappho* anchored in Cowes Roads on her return from her "walk over" the course at fifteen minutes past noon yesterday, and hoisted flags in the usual manner as the winner of the race. Mr. DOUGLAS, her owner, claims the prize and honors of the race on the grounds that the umpire gave him, three successive times from their steamer, the course as "Round Cherbourg breakwater by the western entrance." Mr. DOUGLAS says that the *Sappho* was not started until some time after the second gun had been fired, and says further, "I would have gone anywhere I was told; it did not matter to me, and if I had a shadow of a doubt about the matter I would sail again for the cup, which I consider I have already fairly won." All this is somewhat provocative of a reply, but as the umpires will have to decide the matter today, it may be left as it stands for the present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Murder of Gen. Urquiza—Particulars of the Deed.

By the South American papers, received via Lisbon and London, particulars of the murder of Gen. URQUIZA have been received. Gen. URQUIZA was murdered on the night of the 12th of April. On that evening, about 7 P. M., he was sitting in the patio of his palace at San Jose, reading, when he was notified that some armed men, numbering 300, were surrounding the house, under Gen. LOPEZ JORDAN, who is son-in-law of Gen. URQUIZA. He at once ordered that the guard should be called out, but the guard disobeyed and refused to move. Gen. URQUIZA thereupon took alarm and shut himself in his library. Suddenly a band of armed men penetrated the premises, broke into the house, and burst open the door of the room in which he was concealed. One of the men, placing a blunderbuss at the very mouth of the General, fired, and the General fell. Instantly the whole of the household rushed to the room, and the General's daughter LOLA flung herself upon the lifeless body of her father, calling upon the assassins as they had killed him to kill her also. DOLORES, another daughter of the General, rushed to the scene, and with her own hand shot down one of the assassins and wounded another. The murderers left the palace, took to horse, crossed the Uruguay, and are now in the Banda Oriental. They are said to be known, but their names are not given. The National Government are throwing 2,000 soldiers into Entre Rios, under command of Col. CAMPOS.

Crime in New-Jersey—Sentences in the Essex County Court.

In the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark, yesterday, the persons convicted during the term were called up to receive sentence. THOMAS BUCKLEY (colored) was sentenced to the State Prison for five years for indecently assaulting young females in the street. About five years ago the prisoner was found guilty of a similar offense. JOSEPH NESBITT, who, it will be remembered, was arrested some time since for assaulting his wife with intent to kill her for alleged adultery, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The Court observed that many prominent citizens as well as the majority of the jurors solicited the leniency of the Court toward the prisoner, but the law must be vindicated in order to suppress the commission of such offenses. After receiving sentence the prisoner addressed the Court, to the effect that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and never intended to kill his wife. The prisoner said his witnesses would not be permitted to testify, and that his wife's sister swore falsely when she said she saw him shoot his wife. In obedience to the request of NESBITT, the Court allowed him to go home in custody of an officer to arrange his domestic affairs. RALPH ARTINGSALL, who was found guilty of stealing a pocket-book from a companion who was sleeping, was sentenced for one year to the State Prison. A New-Yorker named CHARLES HOGAN, who appeared leaning on crutches, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years for breaking and entering. Two boys named JAMES MATHEWS and JOHN LYNCH, convicted on seven indictments for larceny, were sentenced to the Reform School on six indictments, the Court suspending sentence on the seventh. PHILIP DONOHOE, convicted of rioting, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. The following sentences were also pronounced: George Dunkley, assaulting his wife, fined $10; Christopher Hestefer, petit larceny, (four indictments,) fined $100; Christian Cunningham, larceny of chickens, fined $5; James Donaldson, assault and battery, fined $10; George Schall, receiving stolen coal, fined $10; Patrick Martin, same offense, fined $50; Thos. McGuire, assault and battery, fined $25; Michael Smith, assaulting his wife, three months in the County Jail; Frank Holly, assault and battery, fined $5; Henry Price, same offense, fined $25; Thomas Reilly, same offense, fined $50; James Donnelly, same offense, three months in the County Jail; Alexander Jackson, (colored,) same offense, fined $10; William Adams, same offense, fined $20; Chas. Adams, assaulting his wife, County Jail three months; Alfred Fredericks, forgery, State Prison one year; David Pierson, forging an order for $5, County Jail three months; Andrew Teese, assault and battery, fined $10; David S. Skidmore, illegal voting, fined $10; Pat'k Murphy, inducing illegal voting, fined $50; John Arkenstein, keeping a disorderly house in Orange, fined $10; Frederick Lehman, same offense, fined $150; John Webster, selling on Sunday, fined $10; George Zimmerman, same offence, fined $10; John A. Hart, assaulting his wife, fined $5; Michael Geary and Michael Lee, same offense, sentence suspended; Elizabeth Deiter, assault and battery, fined $5.

COOPER UNION.

Eleventh Annual Commencement—Addresses by Gov. Hoffman and Peter Cooper.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, took place at Cooper Union Hall last evening. The audience was a most crowded and enthusiastic one, interrupting the exercise by frequent bursts of hearty applause. The stage was extended to the first row of pillars, and handsomely festooned with United States flags. His Excellency Gov. HOFFMAN presided. On his right were ranged the trustees of the Cooper Union, and on his left the ladies of the Orphan Choral Society, while conspicuous among all was the venerable benefactor and founder of the Union, PETER COOPER.

The programme of exercises was both long and varied, including seven orations by Messrs. Rider, Bossing, Stirling, Logan, Eberlin, God and Kennedy, interspersed with music, both vocal and instrumental.

In presenting the medals and diplomas to the graduating class, Mr. COOPER made a few appropriate remarks. It was his object, he said, in founding the system of instruction pursued in the Union to unite science with art in all its varied applications to the useful purposes of life. Science was designed, in Infinite wisdom, to disclose to man the wonders of creation. When God created man He gave him dominion over the earth and all things therein, and it was the duty of man to use them for good, as it would be, on the contrary, to his present and future unhappiness to use them for evil. The object in view in the institution was to bring knowledge within the reach of all who were without money, and spread before them the light of science. To our democratic form of Government, he trusted, the philosophical institutions of the Union would be forever faithful.

His Excellency Gov. HOFFMAN, on coming forward, said a speech could hardly be expected of him at so late an hour, and after so extended exercises, and he would, therefore, make but a few informal remarks. The occasion was one of deep interest, and he was glad to share in the general joy, listen to the music of the graduates, and hear again the voice of the venerable founder. Gov. HOFFMAN paid a high tribute to the perseverance of the graduates, who in their thirst for knowledge, and amid daily toil, had devoted five years to nightly study to fit themselves for the higher responsibilities of life. To Mr. COOPER he also paid a warm and eloquent tribute for the discrimination and public spirit which induced him to bring within the reach of the poor and toiling those facilities for learning which were denied to him in youth. He hoped he might live yet many years longer to encourage the young by his advice and example, but when his end came he could go down to the grave with an honored name and the consciousness of a well-spent life.

The Treasurer's report shows a deficiency of over $4,000, uncovered by the income of the trust during the past year. A telegraphic instrument was in operation in the hall during the evening, and dispatches were read from London, California, and the chief cities of the South-west and East, the substances of which related chiefly to the weather, but partially to the Fenian raid.

The following graduates received the Cooper medals and diplomas: E. M. Kennedy, Allan Stirling, Thomas J. Rider, Emile Eberlin, Wm. J. Logan, J. M. Bossing, of the Free Night School in Science and Art; Miss Hattie A. Pickering, of the Female School of Art; Miss Elizabeth O. Blanchard, Florence Colyer, Frances T. Oliver, Annie P. Chichester, Bell Morse, Emma Byrne, Julia M. Ford, of the Female School in Telegraphy.

The "Lane" prize of $60 in gold was given to Miss Ella P. Thompson, for the best original painting; the "Low" prize of $60 in gold, to Miss Sophia H'jousbery, for the best original drawing; the Trustees' silver medal, to Miss Carrie H. Rimmer, for original drawing; Miss Mary C. Wilkinson, for flower painting; Mrs. Sophia G. Tolles, for portrait painting; Miss Dora S. Abbott, for sculpture; Miss Adele S. Elliot, for painting; Miss Helen L. Purdie, for cast drawing.

The very interesting exercises were then concluded by the "Marche des Amazones" by Eben's orchestra.

Another Ejection from the Morris and Essex Cars.

Mr. LLEWELLYN S. HASKELL, one of the most widely-known citizens of Orange, was ejected from the cars of the Morris and Essex Railroad, on Friday, under circumstances that appear to make the affair more damaging to the Company than any of those over which the excitement was raised three weeks ago. Mr. HASKELL took a train from Orange, and desiring to stop at Newark on his way to New-York, asked the conductor to mark his ticket for the information of the conductor of the next train upon which he proposed to ride from Newark to New-York. He took the train, after his business was completed, but the conductor, who called for the ticket near the west end of the tunnel, refused to recognize the indorsement made by the conductor on the preceding train, and Mr. HASKELL was consequently put off the car.

Arrest of a Fugitive Burglar.

HENRY KELLY, alias Martin Haly, was arrested some time ago in Fonda, Montgomery County, N. Y., for having in his possession burglarious implements, with intent to use the same unlawfully. By some means the prisoner escaped before he could be brought to trial; but the Grand Jury indicted him and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. The Sheriff of Montgomery County subsequently came to this City and arrested him; but pending certain proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus, he again made his escape. Yesterday, DAVID B. HEGEMAN, the Sheriff of Montgomery County, saw KELLY at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and having the bench warrant in his possession, attempted to arrest him; but KELLY broke away and ran. The Sheriff pursued him, and assisted by Officer HOUGHTON, of the West Thirty-fifth-street Police, succeeded in capturing him. KELLY was last evening taken back to Montgomery County for trial.

Miss Claflin Attacked by Fenians.

A Newark paper gives the particulars of a street disturbance in that city, in which Miss CLAFLIN, of the firm of WOODHULL & CLAFLIN, was the object of attack. Miss CLAFLIN has been in Newark for some time past, endeavoring to obtain patronage for a weekly paper with which she is connected. In the pursuit of her business, she walked past the Fenian head-quarters in Broad-street, when one of the patriots lounging near the door, shouted to his comrades that the lady was EDITH O'GORMAN. The crowd pursued her, hooting, yelling, and throwing stones at her. She escaped into a store near Washington-street, the door of which was closed against her pursuers. Miss CLAFLIN was afterward conducted out of the store by a rear passage, which led into another street.

Small-Pox at Yonkers.

Officer DONCOUNT, of the Yonkers Police force, yesterday reported that WM. YERKS, wife and six children, living in a row of tenement-houses in Vack-street, Yonkers, were all sick with the small-pox. One child of the family died with the disease last week. The village and town authorities are taking measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Reduction of Ferriage.

The lease under which the Union Ferry Company now operates does not expire until the 1st of May next. As, however, the Ferry Company has accepted the terms of renewal proposed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, it is probable that the old lease will be annulled, and the new arrangement go into effect during the present week. The rental received by the City from the Union Ferry Company is $103,000 per annum.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 11 P. M. a fire broke out in the express stable in the rear of GEO. MCHUGH'S house, situated on Kosciusko-street, near Bedford-avenue, Brooklyn. Three horses, valued at $900 a piece, were burnt to a cinder, and another so severely burnt that its recovery is doubtful. The stable, valued at $650, was totally destroyed. Insured in Mechanics' and Nassau for $600. No cause can be assigned for the occurrence

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LOVE-LETTER.

Warmed by her hand and shadowed by her hair,
As close she leaned and poured her heart through thee,
Whereof the articulate throbs accompany
The smooth black stream that makes thy whiteness fair.—
Sweet fluttering sheet, even of her breath aware.—
Oh let thy silent song disclose to me
That soul wherewith her lips and eyes agree
Like married music in Love's answering air.

Fain had I watched her when, at some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing closlier press'd,
And her breast's secrets peered into her breast
When, through eyes raised an instant, her soul sought
My soul, and from the sudden confluence caught
The words that made her love the loveliest.
—Rossetti's Poems.

A DAY OF LOVE.

Those envied places which do know her well,
And are so scornful of this lonely place,
Even now for once are emptied of her grace:
Nowhere but here she is: and while Love's spell
From his predominant presence doth compel
All alien hours, an outworn populace,
The hours of Love fill full the echoing space
With sweet confederate music favorable.

Now many memories make solicitous
The delicate love-lines of her mouth, till, lit
With quivering fire, the words take wing from it;
As here between our kisses we sit thus
Speaking of things remembered, and so sit
Speechless while things forgotten call to us.
—Rossetti's Poems.

TWO MERRY DEBTORS.

BY CHARLES MONSELET.

I.

Colifleur, at the period of the adventure about to be recorded, dwelt in the Rue de Suresnes, a quiet street in the handsome quarter of the Madeleine. Colifleur had lived, in the most Parisian acceptation of the term, and he continued to live, like an easy-going fellow as he was. He could not resist an invitation to dinner. He could not hold out against an arm passed under his own that pushed him toward the threshold of the restaurant Bignon, or the Cabaret d'Or.

Colifleur's wife was an amiable and good-tempered creature, whose youth supplied the place of beauty. Under what circumstances had Colifleur first known her? That is another story, with which we have nothing now to do. Suffice it that Colifleur and his wife were an attached couple, and nothing more serious disturbed their felicity than the little storms caused by the loss of a button, or the discovery of a wasp in the salad. In a word, they would not have had a single care but for a little bill which fell due on the 15th of September.

Ah! that bill! It was for 450 francs—an enormous sum, terrible for a musician. For upward of a month they had thought of nothing else. They counted the days to when it would arrive at maturity. It was not a bill to be renewed by giving something on account. No, it was a most important bill. Not to pay it would be ruin. At the last moment, Colifleur made incredible efforts. In vain did he offer charming romances to all the music publishers of Paris. Nothing brought him 450 francs. On her part Mme. Colifleur got together all her lace, brushed up her jewels, and furtively visited the Mont de Piété. But all this did not bring 450 francs.

Just before the dreaded 15th, they had only scraped together half the sum, and they despaired of the rest.

A friend dropped in upon them, an artist, a sort of painter. Marching up to the chimney-piece, he plunged his hand in the tobacco-jar, rolled a cigarette, and then made the tour of the room.

"You have some charming engravings," he remarked.

Colifleur paid no attention.

"Where the deuce did you get them?"

"I've no recollection," replied Colifleur, sullenly.

"Well—they are worth a hundred francs each."

Colifleur regarded him with a stupefied air, and murmured,

"Who? what? what do you say? What is worth a hundred francs?"

"These two engravings."

"You are certain of it?"

"Quite certain."

Colifleur bounded toward the wall, tore down the engravings, rushed out of the house, and ran to the Quai Voltaire, where he entered three or four picture-dealers' shops. He must have two hundred and fifty francs, not a liard less. The engravings were superb, inestimable, taken before the letter. Colifleur was eloquent. The dealer was shaken. The bargain was concluded.

Nevertheless Colifleur was not to have his money till the following evening. No matter. He was sure of it. He would ask the person who presented the bill to give his address, assuring him that the amount should be paid on the 16th before noon.

These twenty-four hours seemed very slow, but when Colifleur and his wife found themselves actually in possession of four hundred and fifty francs, their hearts beat with joy.

"Dear Lucile!"

"Dear Colifleur!"

Quarter of an hour passed in this way. One must talk sense at last.

"Let us see," cried Colifleur. "What's the name of the fellow who indorsed our bill, and where does he live?"

"My love, his name is Tournemine, and he lives at No. 2 Place de la Bastile. He has been requested to be at home a little before noon."

"Tournemine, eh! a droll name. I'll go to him at nine."

"If you like, my dear, we'll go together," observed Lucile.

"Why? you distrust me—that's too bad."

"I shall feel more easy, my love."

"Well, be it so. We'll go together," replied Colifleur, embracing her.

Delightful dreams visited them that night. Wings of various colors attached themselves to their transfigured bodies, and transported them to an unknown land where all the inhabitants had silver voices and golden smiles. It was the paradise of honest debtors, and on their proudly-raised brows could be read this flaming inscription:

PAID IN FULL.

II.

Next day, arm-in-arm, Colifleur and Madame quitted the Rue de Suresnes, and shaped their course toward the boulevards. The weather was delicious, and the flower market of the Madeleine added its perfumes to the enchantment of the morn.

Nevertheless, Lucille said to her spouse,

"My love, let us take the omnibus."

"What! with a sun like this? Are you mad?"

"But consider! the Bastile is a long way off," she remarked, in a supplicating tone.

"Very true. But the 'bus is intolerable. It stops eighteen times. One is stifled, and, besides, we shall get our feet crushed. If you are afraid of being tired, let us take an open carriage."

"Oh, no! that is too dear. We will walk."

"Come along, then!" cried Colifleur.

Behold them on the broad way of honesty, that road which has no ending, where the omnibusses are so slow, and the calashes cost so much. Heaven protect them! as it has protected so many others, who had not, perhaps, equally good intentions.

They had put the four hundred and fifty francs into a bag—the traditional bag—and each was proud to carry it. Stopping occasionally, Colifleur called out:

"My dear, you have had the bag a long time. Give it to me."

"No, love, it will tire you."

"But it will tire you ten times more, my angel."

The passers-by look at them and laughed, but they were too much occupied with the bag to heed the grinning passers-by.

However, they were stopped at last by two long outstretched arms, and a man with an expansive visage addressed them:

"How are you, my two millionaires?"

It was a relative of Lucile, one of those people who are good for nothing, because they are good for nothing but amusement. At whatever hour, day or night, you stumble on such a person, he is sure to exclaim:

"Let us go and take something."

So it befell on the present occasion.

"With pleasure!" assented Colifleur.

Lucile squeezed his arm.

"It is so infernally hot," said Colifleur, with the supplicating accents of weakness. "It will refresh us."

"Come along, we must have something," repeated the relation, dragging them toward a café.

This something was Madeira; indeed, two glasses each of Madeira, for Colifleur would not be behind his wife's relation in politeness. The Madeira disposed of, they find their appetites extraordinarily sharpened.

"Well, what say you to breakfast?" remarked the relation.

"Breakfast, by all means," rejoined Colifleur, jovially.

But Lucille arose precipitately.

"You know it is impossible," she cried, firmly.

"Recollect, *chère amie*, that you only took your chocolate before coming out," said Colifleur.

"But the bill!"

"True," replied Colifleur, with a sigh, and getting up as he spoke.

But the relative did not stir.

"Going to pay a bill, eh?" he said.

"Yes," replied Lucile, quickly.

"Plenty of time. It's not yet ten o'clock."

"Oh, you're quite wrong; it's twenty minutes past," said Mme. Colifleur, pointing to the pendule of the establishment.

"That's too fast. Besides, you have till noon."

"Very true," said Colifleur, turning toward Lucile.

"Stop, stop! I invite you," said the relation, who spoke little, but spoke to the purpose.

Lucile shook her head, but Colifleur resumed his seat.

"Well, only a cutlet," said Lucile, resigning herself.

"Eggs au jus," cried Colifleur.

"A sole au gratin," cried the relation.

Unluckily, the relation had forgotten his purse. He only made the discovery when the garçon presented the addition. As he had ordered a lot of things besides the sole au gratin, the total amounted to a considerable figure. The poor man was in great confusion, and talked of running home, but he lived in the Rue de la Comète, at Gros-Caillou. The shortest plan was for Colifleur to pay. Our friends slowly untied the bag, took out fifty francs, and left, vexed at having accepted something.

Lucile spared her husband the habitual "I told you so!" But Colifleur, ashamed of his folly, thought it right to offer such consolations as the following:

"My publisher, Brandus, who lives close by, in the Boulevard des Italiens, where we are going, will lend me fifty francs. Certainly he won't refuse me."

"You are already in arrears with him," remarked Lucile.

"I will plead the unexpected occurrence of which we have been the victims. Don't despair, my love."

"Shall we get to M. Tournemine before noon?"

"Undoubtedly. At any rate, he will give us a quarter of an hour's grace."

"Here is M. Brandus' shop," said Lucile.

"Yes, give me the bag."

"What for?" she cried, surprised. "I had much better keep it."

"But don't you perceive it will give reality to my story. If Brandus sees me with four hundred francs, he can't refuse to lend me fifty."

"At least I can go in with you," said Lucile, without relinquishing the bag.

"No, a woman is always in the way in affairs of this sort. She prevents intimacy and checks expansion. Wait for me in the Passage des Panoramas. Needless to add that I will rejoin you directly."

"Ah, we had better have taken the omnibus," sighed Lucile.

Colifleur entered M. Brandus' shop.

The musical publisher was engaged in an important conversation in his cabinet, and begged Colifleur to wait. Colifleur's complexion was heightened by the excellent repast for which he had just been forced to pay. So he did not notice an excessively pale young man who was about to quit the shop, and who came up to him.

"Adolphe!" exclaimed Colifleur. "How are you, my dear Adolphe?"

"Adieu!" cried the young man, with a convulsive squeeze of the hand.

"Where are you going?" asked Colifleur, alarmed by his looks.

"To drown myself," replied the young man, making for the door.

"Drown yourself, madman!" cried Colifleur, stopping him.

"Yes, I have no other alternative. My wife and child are without bread. Everything in my miserable lodging is gone. These are sufficient motives, I fancy, for the desperate act I am about to commit," cried Adolphe, with increasing frenzy. "Rest easy. I shan't kill myself for trifles. Adieu!"

Colifleur untied his bag.

IV.

"You have been a long time," observed Lucile to Colifleur, as he appeared about half an hour later in the Passage des Panoramas.

Colifleur made no reply.

"Has M. Brandus lent you the money?" she continued.

"On the contrary," he returned. "A hundred and fifty francs are now wanting to make up the amount of the bill."

And, leading her to the boulevard, he told her all.

Lucile had too good a heart to blame him for a generous action, however unseasonable it might be.

"I should have acted in precisely the same manner," she remarked. "Say no more about it. But what are we to do now?"

"If we only knew M. Tournemine! If we only knew what sort of fellow he is! Has he any profession?"

"I don't know."

"Upon my soul, it's very embarrassing."

"Never mind! The simplest and best course will be to take him the three hundred francs, and propose a renewal for the remainder. Our intention will then have been good, and we shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with, whatever happens."

"Whatever happens," echoed Colifleur.

They were then at the top of the Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle.

V.

"Ah! what a pretty stuff!" exclaimed Lucile.

"Quite coquettish!" cried Colifleur, stopping with Madame before a repository of fancy articles.

"How well it would suit me!"

"Not a doubt about it."

Lucile cast a supplicating glance at him.

"Listen, Colifleur. For ten months you have promised me a dress. Well, there is the very thing."

"But Tournemine?"

"Tournemine must be content with two hundred francs, since we have already pared him down so much."

It was now Colifleur's turn to submit. He opened the door of the shop.

Carefully examined, handled, and cheapened, the dress was wrapped up and placed in Lucile's hands.

"Pay," she cried, turning toward Colifleur, and giving him the bill.

"Ah! mon Dieu!" he exclaimed, "I've not got the bag. I must have left it at M. Brandus'."

"Fetch it directly," she cried, in alarm.

"Oh! there's nothing to be uneasy about," he rejoined, rushing precipitately out of the shop.

M. Brandus' shopman had put the bag aside. Judge of Colifleur's relief when he regained it. In his transports he insisted upon the shopman taking a glass of punch with him. The shopman at first refused, but not wishing to be assassinated, ended by drinking the punch.

Meanwhile, Lucile, detained with the linen-draper, occupied herself in purchasing some other articles, and she had already expended two louis when Colifleur returned.

"Dont scold me!" she cried. "I wanted a collar and a pair of cuffs."

"Scold you!" exclaimed Colifleur. "Why, I myself want something," he added, opening his waistcoat.

And he went to buy a couple of shirt-studs at a jeweler's.

VI.

"Now for M. Tournemine!" cried Lucile.

"Now for Tournemine," echoed Colifleur.

"This time we had better take the omnibus, in order to avoid further accidents and fresh temptations," said Lucile, smiling.

"The omnibus again! No. I prefer walking. I want air. I have drunk to drown my qualms. Still there are some that will rise to the surface."

"Drown them some other time," said Madame, moving on.

They marched on in this way for five minutes.

At the foot of the steps of the church of Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, Colifleur was visited by an access of tenderness.

"Lucile."

"What?"

"Look around! Does not this place remind you of our old Aunt Mangavel?"

—"Aunt Mangavel! Certainly. She lived in the Rue Beauregard, and was as poor as the stones."

"Dear Aunt Mangavel! worthy aunt! excellent old aunt! Ingrate that I am, I have not thought sufficiently of her."

"Why, she has been dead these six years," said Lucile, amazed.

"Years ought only to augment our regrets. Perhaps it is to forgetfulness that we owe our present misfortune. I discern in it the finger of Aunt Mangavel. Aunt Mangavel punishes us by preventing us from paying Tournemine. We must appease her manes."

"But how?" asked Lucile, beginning to feel uncomfortable again.

"By founding a mass for the repose of her soul. Pious foundations have at all times redeemed great faults."

"But is it necessary?" hazarded Lucile.

"How? Necessary to honor the ashes of Aunt Mangavel?" cried Colifleur. "Can you ask the question?"

"No," she replied, "the motive is too respectable to admit of objection. I only desire to observe that it is rather clear."

"I don't know that. Come with me."

"At least be content with a low mass," said Lucile.

VII.

They had reached the Boulevard du Temple.

Colifleur carried the bag, which was now reduced by three-fourths. Something seemed to preoccupy him.

"Courage!" cried Lucile. "In twenty minutes we shall be at the Place de la Bastille, with M. Tournemine."

"Hum! What kind of reception will Tournemine give us?" cried Colifleur, weighing the bag. "It is getting very late."

"Six o'clock at the outside."

"Six o'clock!" exclaimed Colifleur. "Six! Can it be?"

"It is now striking. Why do you stop? What are you thinking about?"

Colifleur looked embarrassed.

Anxiety was depicted on Lucile's features.

"I am thinking that I invited Bernard to dine with me at six o'clock."

"What Bernard?"

"Brandus' shopman, the person who restored me the bag. Such a service, you will admit, deserves a recompense. It was arranged that he should meet me at six at Bonvallet's. I promise you we'll only have a small dinner—a very small dinner. For my own part I have no appetite—I haven't recovered the breakfast. I am only thinking of Bernard—and if I hadn't made an engagement with him; but I have made an engagement, so there's an end. Do you feel hungry, my dear?"

Lucile's alarms had reached the highest point. She could only articulate a single word of distress:

"Tournemine."

Colifleur remained thoughtful.

"I understand," he said.

Then he resumed, in a dogmatic tone,

"Tournemine will receive us far better after dinner than before. Digestion demands indulgence. It is the hour when the look becomes softer, and the voice more bland. We ourselves, on leaving the table, shall feel better able to approach Tournemine. Unless he is a bad fellow, he will accept our renewal with open arms; and who knows that he may not go so far as nobly to refuse the little we bring him."

"Oh, yes, indeed, he may do so," murmured Lucile.

"And all this because Tournemine has dined—and we also. You see, my love—you see."

Lucile did not quite see it. But a wife's duty being to follow her husband, she followed Colifleur to Bonvallet's, where they found Bernard, who had retained a cabinet.

"Oh! not a cabinet," cried Lucile.

"Why not, madame?" said Bernard. "We shall be far quieter there than in the salon."

"Perhaps my husband has not explained that we are rather pressed for time," remarked Lucile.

"Hush! my love," said Colifleur, in an under tone.

There was nothing spiritual about Bernard, but he ate enormously. Thanks to him, the "very little dinner" assumed gigantic proportions. Colifleur and his wife followed his bad example. Choice wines were ordered—they challenged each other; the hours flew rapidly by—rapidly, enchantingly. Leaning toward her husband, Lucile whispered in his ear,

"You ought to take me to the Cirque, my love. It is a long time since I have been there, and I am dying to see the 'Pilules du Diable.'"

Colifleur instantly rang the bell.

"Send to the Cirque," he cried, to the garçon, "and engage a box in the *avant-scène*."

All was forgotten, you perceive.

At the dessert, Tournemine who ought to have been held sacred, Tournemine was only an object of ridicule. Colifleur offered to sing, and struck up thus to the tune of "Turlurette:"

We're sorry to delay
Our payment for a day;
But, alas! we've gone astray,
Tournemine!
Monsieur Tournemine!

And they all joined in the chorus of "Tournemine."

"It's Bernard's turn now," cried Colifleur. "Bernard must give his couplet."

Bernard staggered as he rose. He was incommensurably drunk, and holding as fast as he could to the table, he improvised the following words:

Tournemine—of that droll name
There is but one—unknown to fame;
National Guard—perhaps the same—
Tournemine!
Methinks of him you're making game,
Tournemine! old Tournemine!

And he fell back in his chair, roaring with laughter.

Bernard's couplet was dishonored as it deserved, but as he wished to recommence, for he piqued himself on his rhymes, he was led to the door, and got out as best he could.

VIII.

Colifleur and his wife did not leave Bonvallet's till past 11.

No use then in thinking of going to Tournemine. But what were they to do? It was too late to go to the Cirque. The box had remained empty. Both returned by the same boulevards, which had seen them at morn so happy and so honest, and which now beheld them so much changed. Colifleur had thrust the bag into his pocket—that famous bag, which now only contained a few five-franc pieces. With one accord they both put off till the morrow all lamentations and reflections. We won't say that their heads were not a little unsteady from the fumes of Richebourg, Château-Margaux, and Sillery.

That which lends a certain weight to our assertion is that after half an hour's walk—the distance being abridged by a conversation full of tenderness, charming recollections and squeezing of hands—Colifleur and madame found themselves, all of a sudden, in the Place de la Bastille when they supposed they had reached the Madelaine.

Was it fatality that had brought them there?

Simultaneously they uttered a cry, and looked round in alarm. But the mobility of their sentiments was such that their stupor was succeeded by a very reprehensible hilarity.

Colifleur felt excessively thirsty—he could not comprehend why—and they entered the first café in the Place—a café which was just about to close.

Colifleur ordered a bishoff. Lucile asked for an ice *à la vanille* and a lemon.

Meantime, a storm had come on. Rain fell in torrents.

The master of the café was a very amiable man, and would not think of turning them out in such weather. To pass the time, Colifleur proposed a game at besique, which the other accepted.

In less than half an hour Colifleur had lost five-and-twenty francs, consommation included. Pulling the bag from his pocket, he emptied it on the table. It contained just twenty-five francs.

"Now," he cried, laughing, "we have not a single sou left. Put on your shawl, Lucile. Good night, Monsieur."

It was still raining heavily.

"These poor people must not go out thus," said the master of the café. "Georges, go and fetch a voiture de place."

"But, Monsieur," interposed Colifleur, "you are aware—"

"You must permit me to pay."

"Ah, Monsieur, you are too good. I accept for my wife. At all events, allow me to know your name."

The master of the café replied,

"My name is TOURNEMINE."

—From the French.

A STORY ABOUT MACREADY'S HANDWRITING.—The celebrated actor and manager, MACREADY, wrote a very illegible hand, and his free admissions to the theatre were extraordinary productions. He had one day given one of them to a friend for a third party. On the latter receiving it he remarked, "If I had not known what it was, I should have taken it for a doctor's recipe." "You are right," resumed his friend, "it looks exactly like it; let us try our luck with it." "Be it so; let us get the draught made up." They go to the nearest apothecary's and hand the paper to the assistant. He throws a quick glance over it, and fills a phial from various bottles; another glance, another ingredient, and the phial is half full. Then a dubious pause ensues—the assistant is obviously puzzled, and scratches his head. Finally he disappears through a partition, behind which the proprietor is seated. The latter, a profoundly learned-looking man, appears at the counter. A short low dialogue takes place, in consequence of which the chief peruses the document. He shakes his head, evidently at the ignorance of the assistant, fetches another bottle down, and, finally, fills the phial with an apocryphal liquid, corks and labels it in proper form. Thereupon he hands it to the expectant gentlemen with a friendly smile: "Here is the cough mixture, which is apparently very good. Fifteen pence, if you please."*—The Man About Town.*

AN IRISH "HARD-GOING" MATCH IN 1788.—"Close to the kennel of my father's hounds, he had built a small cottage, which was solely occupied by an old huntsman, his older wife, and his nephew, a whipper-in. The chase, the bottle and the piper were the enjoyments of Winter, and nothing could recompense a suspension of these enjoyments. My elder brother, justly apprehending that the frost and snow of Christmas might probably prevent their usual occupation of the chase, determined to provide against any listlessness during the shut-up period, by an uninterrupted match of what is called "hard going," till the weather should break up. A hogshead of superior claret was therefore sent to the cottage of old Quinn, the huntsman, and a fat cow, killed and plundered of her skin, was hung up by the heels. All the windows were closed to keep out the light. One room, filled with straw and numerous blankets, was destined for a bed-chamber in common; and another was prepared as a kitchen for the use of the servants. Claret—cold, mulled, or buttered—was to be the beverage for the whole company; and in addition to the cow above mentioned, chickens, bacon and bread were the only admitted viands. Wallace and Hosey, my father's and my brother's pipers, and Doyle, a blind but famous fiddler, were employed to enliven the banquet, which it was determined should continue till the cow became a skeleton and the claret should be on its stoop. As for myself, I was too unseasoned to go through more than the first ordeal, which was on a frosty St. Stephen's Day, when the hard-goers partook of their opening revel.

"At length the banquet entered. The luscious smoked bacon, bedded in its cabbage mattress, and partly obscured by its own savory steam, might have tempted the most fastidious of epicures; while the round trussed chickens, ranged by the half-dozen on hot pewter dishes, turned up their white plump merry-thoughts, exciting equally the eye and the appetite; fat collops of the hanging cow, sliced indiscriminately from her tenderest points, grilled over the clear embers upon a shining gridiron, half-drowned in their own luscious juices, and garnished with little pyramids of congenial shalots, smoked at the bottom of the well-furnished board. A prologue to cherry bounce,—brandy,—preceded the entertainment, which was enlivened by hob-nobs and joyous toasts. The pipers jerked from their bags appropriate planxties to every jolly sentiment; the fiddler played his merriest jigs; the old huntsman sounded his horn, and thrusting his forefinger into his ear,—to aid the quaver,—gave the 'view halloo!' of nearly ten minutes' duration, to which melody 'tally-ho!' was responded by every stentorian voice. A fox's brush, stuck into a candle-stick, in the center of the table, was worshiped as a divinity."

Now for breakfast. "The room of banquet has been rearranged by the old woman. Spatchcocked chickens, fried rashers, and broiled marrow-bones appeared struggling for precedence. The clean cloth was in itself an allurement; jugs of mulled and buttered claret foamed hot upon the refurnished table, and a better or heartier breakfast I never enjoyed. A few members of the jovial crew had remained all night at their posts; but I suppose alternately took some rest, as they seemed not at all affected by their repletion. Soap and hot water at once restored their spirits and their persons; and it was determined that the rooms should be ventilated, and cleared out for a cock-fight, to pass time till the approach of dinner. Fresh visitors were introduced each successive day, and the seventh morning had arisen before the feast broke up. As that day advanced, the cow was proclaimed to have furnished her full quantum of good dishes; the claret was upon its stoop, and the last gallon, mulled with a pound of spices, was drunk in tumblers to the next merry meeting."*—Personal Sketches of His Own Time, by Sir Jonah Barrington, Member of Irish Parliament.*

CUTTINGS FROM PUNCH.—A Thought for a Toper: A man may be properly be said to have been drinking like a fish, when he finds that he has taken enough to make his head swim....A Doubtful Errand: "*Qui face it per alium* face it *per se*," as the debtor said who sent his friend to face the bailiff....A Hopeless Case: Lady (who has been studying every possible description of hat and bonnet for the last half hour.) "Yes, they are all very pretty. And now, can you help me to remember what I intended to have at first?"....A Military Blunder: Mrs. Malaprop, reading in the *Gazette* that there had been some "substantive" promotions in the Indian Army (in which she has an uncle-in-law) remarked that she supposed the Adjective General must have had something to do with them...."The Servants:" Cook—"Yes, Susan, I'm a writing to Mary Hann Miggs. She've applied to me for the character of my last Missus, which she's thinkin' of takin' the sitiwation ——." Susan—"Will you give her one?" Cook—"Well, I've said this. (Reads.) 'Mrs. Perksits presents her compliminks to Miss Miggs, and begs to inform her that I consider Mrs. Brown a respek'able young person, and one as knows her dooties; but she can't conshensly recommend her temper, which I had to part with her on that account.' It's allus best to be candied, you know, Susan!"....An Enthusiastic Patron of Art: (Scene—The Lobby of the Royal Academy on the day of the Private View. The doors have just been opened.) "What, you here, Capt. Raggs?" "Yaas! Got a couple of hundred pounds to spend, and thought I should like to buy a picture, you know." "O! indeed? Let me choose one for you." "Will you, really? Tha-anks! In that case I suppose it's hardly necessary for me to go up, and I'll say good-bye."

HEROISM.—The greatest obstacle to being heroic is the doubt whether one may not be going to prove one's self a fool; the truest heroism is to resist the doubt; and the profoundest wisdom to know when it ought to be resisted, and when to be obeyed.*—Hawthorne.*

GREEK BRIGANDS AT HOME.—A correspondent of the Lemberg *Gazette*, a Polish paper published in Austria, gives some interesting information respecting the Greek brigands. He says that the principal band is composed of several hundred shepherds in the mountains of Hymettus and Pentelicus. These brigands maintain friendly relations with men of all classes at Athens, and have influential supporters among the various political parties, and especially in the army. Their victims are almost always either foreigners or Greek merchants and bankers. They look upon the native nobility as their patrons, and sometimes invite them to be godfathers to their children—an invitation which is seldom refused, as the relationship thus produced establishes a sort of freemasonry between the brigands and the nobles, and protects the estates of the latter against depredations. One of the most popular of the old Greek families among the brigand bands is that of Prince SOUTZO. The head of this family, Prince DEMETRIUS, is the godfather of upward of sixty brigand children. One day the Prince was hunting in the vicinity of Athens, when a brigand deputation invited him to the marriage-feast of a member of their band, named ANDREA. The Prince followed the deputation to a secluded spot in the mountains, where ANDREA presented to him his bride, who, according to the custom of the country, had sat for three days in a hut covered with green boughs, into which only women were admitted to offer her their farewell salutations on the approaching termination of her maiden life. ANDREA unvailed the girl before the Prince, upon which she kissed him on the forehead, and invited him to take part in the marriage banquet. The Prince then sat down with the brigands, and various meats were brought in on silver dishes, with wine in golden goblets, the Prince eating and drinking with his hosts till night. Shortly afterward ANDREA became notorious as one of the fiercest of the brigand chiefs, and a price of 1,000 drachmas was set on his head. Notwithstanding this no one dared to betray the bandit, and the Government at length ordered Prince SOUTZO to go in pursuit of him with a detachment of soldiers. The Prince, however, begged the Government to relieve him of this duty, representing that if he accepted it the brigands would take a fearful revenge on his family. His petition was granted, and some one else was appointed to take the command, but all his efforts to capture ANDREA failed, and ultimately the Government was compelled to send Prince SOUTZO to negotiate with him, as the bandits declared they would not trust any one else. The correspondent adds that King GEORGE himself has had to show the bandits an amount of consideration which proves how powerful they are in the country. During his last tour in his dominions he was surrounded by a number of them in the mountains, headed by a notorious chieftainess named KARA JANINA. Advancing boldly to the King, she asked him to stoop down to her from his saddle, and after kissing him on the forehead, wished him a pleasant journey, and recommended her children to his care.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE AT HOME.

Somebody gossips pleasantly in the current number of *Chambers's Journal* about "Court Life at the Tuileries," and refers incidentally to the home or private life of the French Emperor and Empress. What he says on this point, though not altogether new is interesting, and therefore we produce the substance below.

Among the wonderful, and to any one who knows anything of the real life at the Tuileries, incomprehensible stories afloat in the world, the story that NAPOLEON III. is silent, mysterious and cautious in his daily intercourse with people about him is not the least surprising. He is neither a silent nor a haughty man. He talks as much and as freely as any one; his manner is gentle, quiet, undemonstrative, kindly, complaisant, the manner of a thorough man of the world, who understands "how to take people," who is a shrewd judge of character, but who dearly likes to throw off the cares of royalty and the perplexities of politics, to sit down with a friend, to roll up a cigarette, and to have a long, pleasant, unrestrained chat. He is not—we speak by the card—a perpetual inquisitor, always trying to find out what other people are thinking and projecting and keeping a sphinx-like bridle on his own tongue. The truth is almost the exact contrary of this. Many times NAPOLEON III. has said imprudent, rash things. On more than one occasion his want of caution has injured his government.

There is a little group of gentlemen who are almost always at the palace, the Emperor's chosen familiars; among them are Gen. FLEURY, Marshal VAILLANT and Prince METTERNICH. It is with these friends that he spends his happiest hours, sometimes playing cards or billiards, but more often talking and smoking. Although the Imperial table is supplied with the richest luxuries, NAPOLEON III. is abstemious and cautious, silent at table, and a moderate drinker, old Bordeaux being his favorite wine. He is, however, as is well known, a very great smoker, often puffing a cigarette when riding out, and smoking many cigarettes in succession after each meal. The Emperor's kind and considerate manners to every member of his household, however humble his or her position, is often remarked by the habitués of the palace. He takes physical exercise at set hours, and on every pleasant afternoon may be seen walking up and down the shady terraces of the Tuileries garden, leaning upon the arm of an *aide* and smoking the inevitable cigarette. When the weather is bad he promenades up and down the long corridor on the first floor of the private end of the palace. He is very fond, too, of reading, especially the current literature of the day—not only the French, but the English and German also. He is very curious, too, to read the "irreconcilable" Paris papers, and to discuss their sayings with his friends.

Early in the Spring, NAPOLEON, with such of his Court as he chooses to invite—usually a limited number of select friends—resorts to one of those rural châteaux which are now so numerous, devoted to the use of French royalty. These sojourning places of the Court are changed several times in the year. The Spring, Summer and Autumn months are spent at the famous hunting park of Compiègne, at the beautiful suburban palace of St. Cloud, at the springs of Vichy, and at the seaside near Biarritz. The change from the Tuileries to these is very grateful to the harassed and wearied ruler. It was in one of his rural retreats that he found leisure and inspiration to write the *Life of Cæsar*. Compiègne is, however, devoted to fashion and pleasure of a public kind. It is hither that the great world of the Court follows him, and Compiègne is as lively in Summer as the Tuileries in Winter.

When, however, he wishes to escape altogether from the noisy world, to bury himself in rural scenes, and to give himself up to unlimited "rustication," he goes down to Fontainebleau. It is here that he seeks the repose for which he so often yearns. Here both the Empress and himself throw off the restraints of state and ceremony, and become a quiet, genial country gentleman and lady. The world is shut out—all of it that it is possible for the ruler of a great nation to shut out. When the Emperor and Empress are at Fontainebleau, it is impossible for any one to have an audience who does not come on the most urgent affairs, or who is not, by special invitation, admitted socially to the Imperial circle. The mode of the Emperor's life there is as unpretending as possible. He rises at 8½ each morning, and, as if to have his cares over as soon as practicable, he receives whomsoever of his Ministers as desire to confer with him, immediately after dressing and before breakfast. Having gone through this task he receives the letters which are addressed directly to him from his Secretary of Correspondence. He occupies from one to two hours in these branches of his work. He then usually joins the Empress, who appears for the first time from her private apartments, in a walk through the Jardin Anglais, or some avenue in the reserved part of the vast forest. Sometimes he takes one of the pretty little boats on the lake just back of the château, he himself handling the oars, and the Empress, or some lady of the Court, sitting, in morning costume, on the circular seat in the stern. Breakfast is served in the private *salle à manger* at 11, with invariable punctuality, the Imperial family always breakfasting together, and being sometimes joined at table by special visitors—favorite courtiers, Ambassadors at the Court of the Tuileries, or foreign guests. After breakfast, the Emperor is supplied with a little pile of Turkish cigarettes, of which he is particularly fond, and which he smokes in the breakfast-room, after the ladies have retired, with Gen. FLEURY and M. CONTI. After smoking, he exercises in the open air, walking or riding in the inclosed gardens of the château, accompanied often by his grave and thoughtful little son. He has daily consultations with his physicians, and is very careful to follow their counsel. Once, and sometimes twice a week, when in the country, the Emperor holds a council of Ministers. In council, he is taciturn and thoughtful, seldom expressing his own opinions, but very attentive to those of others—asking many questions. When the deliberations are over, he in a few words expresses his own determination, and indicates, by passing to some commonplace topic, that the discussion is closed.

The Emperor takes a very keen and special interest in the education of his son. Many visitors to the Tuileries have been struck with his great fondness for the Prince. He seems to take a pride in introducing him to his guests whenever there is an excuse for it. He often attends when the Prince is reciting his lessons, and examines him on his progress almost daily. He loses no occasion to win the attachment of the people to him, and has a most anxious solicitude for his health.

The daily life of the Empress and her suite presents a vivid contrast to that of her husband. She never fails to perform her devotions on rising, passing at once into a little chapel provided especially for her use, assisted by the abbe who is so fortunate as to be her chaplain. On Sundays, it is rarely that she is not to be seen in her place in the Tuileries chapel, in the gallery reserved for the sovereigns; the Emperor, on the contrary, seldom attends the service. The Empress is gay in her tastes, and, while her husband courts ease and privacy, she avoids it, and loves to be in the midst of the fashionable court circle, of which she is not only formally, but in reality, the leading spirit. Her life is divided among society, religious devotion and benevolence. A more graceful hostess the Tuileries never had; nor did the Church ever count among crowned heads a warmer friend. The State balls which take place in the splendid Salle des Maréchaux under her auspices, are probably unrivaled in gorgeousness in Europe, in spite of the absence of that old noblesse which used to adorn those of the Bourbons. The banquets are sumptuous, as banquets may well be in which, we are assured, "900 bottles of champagne disappear, 400 of claret, 50 of Maderia, 1,200 quarts of liqueurs, 200 of iced coffee and 900 of choclate; 2,000 ice-creams, 1,200 quarts of punch and any quantity of cakes, pastry, *pâtés de foie gras*, chickens, pheasants, partridges, hams, larks, fish, salads, beef and bread!" It is at these balls that the Empress is in her glory; she always looks radiant, and seemingly enjoys everything; while NAPOLEON wears a half-bored expression, and though interesting himself to see that his guests are enjoying themselves, prefers a side-chat with Monsieur the Marshal, or His Excellency the Ambassador in a corner. He infinitely prefers the smaller *réunions* which take place often at the palace, when, after a quiet dinner at 7, a small party of select friends sit down to a game of *écarté* or whist.

THE PEOPLE TO THE ARTISTS.—With regard to the question of what art can best represent, one cannot but feel that there is a certain amount of truth in the modern cry, "Give us subjects which we understand." "We don't know about, and we don't care for, pagan processions and Greek myths," says the modern world; "the Greeks carved them because they believed in them, and the Italian Madonnas were painted to satisfy the craving of the people; they were in sympathy with their artists, and the art was the expression of the mind of the nation defined and idealized. Why cannot our artists do for us as those of old? We cannot sympathize with what is so distant from our life and modes of thought, and which does not come home to our own interests. Are there no causes which move our natures as deeply as in former times? Were not the sufferings in the Crimea of the commonest soldier as heroic as any battle of the Amazons? We want our artists to teach us what to admire; to be "prophets" in the old sense, teachers to the nation of the beautiful and the poetic which is to be found in the common life around us. But if the best cut themselves off from the chance of being "understanded of the people" by choosing what is only interesting and even intelligible to the educated few, are they not themselves curtailing their own mission?" "What's Hecuba to me, or I to Hecuba?" must be true of the world in general. It requires both education and imagination to transport ourselves into so far off a life as the Greek. It is only by falsifying wholly the old legend in spirit that Mr. TENNYSON has made Guinevere so generally interesting; by transporting the modes of thought and morals of the modern ideal hero into the archaic model. Where he has stuck to the original, as in "Enid," it is almost impossible to care for her woes as she drives those three horses before her.*—Fraser's Magazine.*

HOW THE SPANIARDS EAT AND DRINK.—Of the genuine Spanish living nothing can be learned at the principal hotels, where the dinners are imperfect copies of the French model, regulated by an invincible desire to avoid the piquant and the savory. It must not be inferred from these genteel repasts that the unsophisticated Spaniard objects to a decided flavor in his food. On the contrary, he has a predilection for those robust luxuries which may be matched in England by the sturdy epicures who covet sprats and black puddings. I partook of two homely meals, given at the house of a private family, not of the aristocratic class, the chief elements in which were small, dried sausages, containing whole layers of fat, and strongly flavored with garlic; other sausages preserved in an earthen pot, with yellow-colored lard, which is eaten with them to facilitate the passage down the swallow; snails, boiled and fried, and raw onions of the size of a pigeon's egg. One could not pause over ordinary repasts after the precedent of this "sensational" bill of fare, but any change was welcome after the monotony of the hotel.

In their drinks, however, the Spaniards are certainly disposed to the insipid, and those innocent beverages which correspond to the ginger beer and lemonade of London are remarkable for their faint sickly taste and their lukewarm condition. A really acid lemonade is not to be found, and there is nothing that bites coldly on the palate among the various drinks that are vended in the ornamental kiosks with which the principal squares are dotted, and which are very pretty objects, with the large earthen vases of water ranged on a shelf at the back, and the bottles containing the less primitive beverages placed on the counter. Many of these kiosks are kept by Moors, who wear their native costumes. The same people also carry on a trade as itinerant venders of slippers.

Beer-drinking has of late become rather popular in Seville, where a brewery, with a room for the entertainment of retail purchasers, is much frequented. The brewer is a German, and the produce of his industry is of that "lager-bier" kind which, under one name or another, is so familiar to Europe and America. There is, however, a way of dealing with it, which is not, I think, common out of Spain. A small bottle, with an equal quantity of lemonade, is poured into a bowl, and then served into glasses with a ladle. The mixture is on the same principle as that composed of ale and ginger-beer, on which cockneys confer the appellation of "shandy-gaff," but the use of the ladle and bowl constitute a marked difference.

After all, these little dissipations are exceptional. The general beverage with the people is water, and the painter of Spanish life who could represent a square in Seville without the figure of a man bearing a huge vase filled with the drink of pristine man, and in the act of shouting "Aqua!" to the passers-by, would be guilty of a heavy sin of omission. Hence I was not a little surprised to see a kiosk at Cadiz, erected for the sale of Protestant tracts, &c., our well-known teetotal publication, the *British Workman*, translated into Spanish, and converted into *El Obrero*, so as to appeal in a cosmopolitan spirit to the workman in general, as distinguished from the workman British. It struck me that to preach total abstinence to a people already drinking nothing but water was rather an odd direction of missionary enterprise. Some publication of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would more directly hit a blot in the Spanish character, but I would rather not be the keeper of a kiosk in Andalusia where a tract against bull-fighting was sold. *—The "Truant Correspondent" of the London Times.*

CUTTINGS FROM FUN.—The foulest stain on a Sheffield blade: A stab in the dark.... What particular train does Tom Thumb resemble? The limited male, of course.... Etiquette: Mr. Tunks (to coal-heaving friend): "Look'ee 'ere—ven you an' me's together like this, Bill, I don't mind yer a-callin' of me Joe. But remember, ven ve're in society, I'm Mr. Tunks!"....Agricultural Mem.: The great "wheat-clipper race from California," about which we hear so much, is not a competition of reaping-machines. ....A possible reason why matches are not taxed: Considerations for *vesta'd* interests. ...."Soft Lydian Airs:" Miss LYDIA THOMPSON has published a pamphlet which she is pleased to call *The Literature of the Lash*, describing her "argument"—a strikingly forcible one—with the Chicago editor. We trust for the credit of the profession that she will not publish any more editions of the "argument"....Caught Napp(k)in: The Germans have invented a paper dinner-napkin on which popular songs are printed. "It is a pretty idea," says a contemporary, "to take after dinner a soup-soiled article to spread on the piano." We have a suspicion he means a soup-song.

THE GUNPOWDER SORT OF PHILANTHROPY—Though it was not literally true, as was facetiously charged against him by public unbelievers, that he called aloud to his fellow-creatures: "Curse your souls and bodies, come here and be blessed!" still his philanthropy was of that gunpowder sort that the difference between it and animosity was hard to determine. You were to abolish military force, but you were first to bring all commanding officers who had done their duty to trial by court-martial for that offense, and shoot them. You were to abolish war, but were to make converts by making war upon them, and charging them with loving war as the apple of their eye. You were to have no capital punishment, but were first to sweep off the face of the earth all legislators, jurists and judges who were of the contrary opinion. You were to have universal concord and were to get it by eliminating all the people who wouldn't, or conscientiously couldn't, be concordant. You were to love your brother as yourself, but after an indefinite interval of maligning him (very much as if you hated him), and calling him all manner of names. Above all things, you were to do nothing in private, or on your own account. You were to go to the offices of the Haven of Philanthropy, and put your name down as a member, and a professing philanthropist. Then, you were to pay up your subscription, get your card of membership and your riband and medal, and were evermore to live upon a platform, and evermore to say what Mr. Honeythunder said, and what the treasurer said, and what the subtreasurer said, and what the committee said, and what the subcommittee said, and what the secretary said, and what the vice-secretary said. And this was usually said in the unanimously carried resolution under hand and seal, to the effect: "That this assembled body of professing philanthropists views, with indignant scorn and contempt, not unmixed with utter detestation and loathing abhorrence, in short, the baseness of all those who do not belong to it, and pledges itself to make as many obnoxious statements as possible about them, without being at all particular as to facts."*—Sketch of Honeythunder in the Mystery of Edwin Drood.*

TRADE IN WIVES.—Another instance in which formality was invoked occurred in 1773, when three men and three women went to the Bell Inn, Egbason-street, Birmingham, and made the following entry in the toll-book kept there: "August 31, 1773. Samuel Whitehouse, of the parish of Willenhall, in the county of Stafford, this day sold his wife, Mary Whitehouse, in open market, to Thomas Griffiths, of Birmingham; value, one shilling. To be taken with all her faults. Signed, Samuel Whitehouse, Mary Whitehouse. Voucher, Thomas Buckley, of Birmingham."

In 1803, one SMITH took his wife from Ferrybridge to Pontefract, a distance of twenty miles, and put her up for sale in the market-place; the biddings were started at twelve pence, and she was knocked down at eleven shillings, the spirited purchaser leading his bargain away by a halter, amid showers of mud and snow from the spectators. A fellow at Tuxford let his wife and child go for five shillings; and in 1859 a similar scandalous exhibition took place at Dudley, when the wife was put up by auction at three halfpence, and sold to the highest bidder for the sum of sixpence.

In the above cases, the wives seem to have fallen to chance buyers; but generally the affair was a prearranged one between the buyer, the seller and the sold, who seem to have salved their consciences by going through the ceremony of a mock auction. On Valentine's Day, 1806, a man named GOWTHORPE exposed his wife for sale in the market at Hull, at 1 o'clock in the day; but the mob interfered with such effect that he was compelled to withdraw her. However, in the evening, he again brought her out, and sold her for twenty guineas to a man who had lodged at his house for some years. In 1764 a man and his wife got into conversation with a grazier at Purham Fair—a conversation resulting in the man offering to exchange his better half for a bullock, if he might choose one for himself from the drove. The grazier agreed, and the lady readily acceded, and the next day was duly delivered up, with the inevitable halter round her neck, the husband taking his bullock away, and afterward selling that too for six guineas. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1788, the taking a lady on lease is treated as a sober reality; a Birmingham correspondent of Mr. URBAN'S writing: "Since my residing in this town, I have often heard there is a method of obtaining a wife's sister upon lease. I never could learn the method to be taken to get a wife upon lease, or whether such connections are sanctioned by law. But there is an eminent manufacturer in the vicinity of this town who had his deceased wife's sister upon lease for ninety years and upward; and I know she went by his name, enjoyed all the privileges and received all the honors due to the respectable name of wife."*—Chambers's Journal.*

PLENTY TO FIGHT FOR.—Through the French Atlantic Cable, the other day, came the following message from Washington:

"It is reported that the Mormons are secretly arming for the purpose of resisting the enforcement of the national laws against polygamy."

Chiefs and rulers in prospect of invasion, have ever found that the strongest incentive to vigorous and determined resistance they could address to their people was an exhortation to fight for their wives and children. How strenuously, then, may the Mormons be expected to resist the United States Government when that appeal, always so effectually made to other communities at large, is made to every one man of their community. BRIGHAM YOUNG, of course, will call upon each individual male Mormon to fight for his wives. Being, as the Mahometans are, polygamists, the Mormons will fight like Turks.*—Punch.*

PURITAN SURNAMES.—The following are given in a recently published work on English surnames, as specimens of the old Puritans in England, about the year 1658. They are taken from a jury-list in Sussex county, and cannot fail to cause a smile in our day: Faint-not Hewet, Seek-wisdom Wood, Redeemed Compton, Accepted Trevor, God-reward Smart, Make-peace Heaton, Be-courteous Cole, Repentence Airs, Return Spelman, Kill-sin Pimple, Fly-debate Roberts, Be-faithful Sinner, Hope-for Rending, Weep-not Billings, Elected Mitchell, Fight-the-good-fight-of-faith White, Stand-fast-on-high Stringer, Search-the-Scriptures Morton, The Peace-of-God Knight.

THE WIFE OF GARIBALDI.—In this frame of mind GARIBALDI arrived, with his shattered vessel, at the little town of Marinhos, in the province of Laguna. One day, while sorrowfully pacing the deck, thinking of lost friends and blasted hopes, his attention was attracted by the sweet voice of a woman who was singing one of the patriotic airs of the country. He turned his eyes in the direction from which the inspiring strains came, and beheld a beautiful woman, of light, graceful figure, and upon whose dark curls the suns of less than twenty Summers had shone. For the first time in his life GARIBALDI was touched with the "tender passion." By a power of fascination which he seemed unable to resist, he was drawn toward the fair singer. Lowering a boat, he was rowed to the shore, and soon stood before the lady's house, but dared not enter. After hours of search, he found an acquaintance who was known to the family; and through him he soon obtained an invitation to take coffee at the house of the young lady's parents. A more intimate acquaintance only increased the regard her appearance first inspired. In a letter written to a gentleman in New York, some years ago, he said: "I found that the hidden treasure I had discovered was a gem of rare and inestimable worth. But I have since reproached myself for removing her from her peaceful native retirement to scenes of danger, toil, and suffering. I felt it most deeply on that bitter day when, at the mouth of the Po, within reach of the Austrian shot, while still hoping to restore her to life, I took her pulse, and was horrified to find her a corpse. Then I sang the hymn of despair, and prayed for forgiveness; for the sin of taking her from her peaceful home stood more forcibly before me."

Such was the first meeting of ANNA and the future hero of Italy. They were soon married; and from that time to her tragic death, in 1849, a period of ten years, she followed her husband in all his campaigns—sharing the toils of the march, the dangers of the battle, the perils of the camp often pitched amid death-breeding marshes, fording rivers, crossing almost impenetrable forests, or fighting by his side, ever brave, hopeful and cheerful, aiding in his arduous labors, and comforting him in the hours of adversity and defeat. An excellent rider, she was present in nearly every engagement, rallying and encouraging the dispirited troops, carrying orders to distant parts of the field, or ministering to the wounded or dying men.

* * * * *

About 2 o'clock on a gloomy, misty morning, late in July, 1849, Gen. GARIBALDI, his wife and four or five of his associates in the struggle for Italian liberty, went on board one of these frail crafts and steered in the direction of beleaguered Venice. The wife was suffering from a protracted disease, and though she had to be carried most of the way in her husband's arms, she pleaded so earnestly not to be left behind that they could not refuse her, and such accommodations were prepared for her as their limited resources would allow.

The wind was fair, and under cover of the darkness the boat glided silently toward its destination. But when the sun rose and the mists cleared away, it revealed to their anxious gaze two Austrian frigates in dangerous proximity. The wind, too, had changed, and they were making but little progress. It was hoped, however, that such a speck upon the ocean would not attract attention; and as the sun rose higher and higher, without apparent discovery, they began to regard their position as quite secure. But this illusion was soon broken. The sound of a gun came booming over the water, and its rumbling report had scarcely died away when the hostile vessels changed their course, and the patriots knew that they were pursued. It was now a race for life. The wind, as before stated, had changed, and was now favorable to their return, and they flew rapidly toward the shore. Their pursuers, however, gained steadily upon them; and when their boat touched shore the cannon-shot were falling thickly among them, as the frigates discharged their broadsides at the escaping fugitives.

The poor suffering woman, who had grown rapidly worse under the danger and excitement, was tenderly lifted from the rude bed which had been made for her on the bottom of the boat, carried beyond reach of the plunging shot, languished a few hours, and then breathed her last in the arms of her husband. A grave was hurriedly made in that wilderness solitude; and as the dark shadows of night were creeping along the shore, now scoured by the Austrian soldiery, the loved form was laid to rest, and Garibaldi had only time to drop a few tears upon the humble grave, and then went forth, a weary, hunted fugitive.—*Western Monthly.*

THE BASQUE PEOPLE

In two successive articles of the *Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société Ramond*, M. Eugène Cordier has given a description of some of the laws and customs prevailing among the Basques, that singular race dwelling upon the slopes of the Western Pyrenees, whose language and whose origin are alike a puzzle to antiquarians, and who, mustering in all about 810,000 souls, have contrived to maintain what may fairly be called their nationality distinct from both France and Spain. The Governments of these countries have striven hard to extirpate the old Basque tongue, but though it is at length gradually yielding, yet it has shown a strange and most obstinate vitality. Beside this, the Basques possess a system of legislation on such social subjects as the succession to property, parental and conjugal rights, and the rights and powers of women, of such completeness and specialty, as is rarely to be found in Europe.

The Basques are, physically, a fine race, though goître and crétinisme are by no means unknown among them. As a rule, however, the men are tall, brave and active, and possess considerable, though uncultivated intelligence. Michel tells how Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova was provoked to exclaim that "he had rather have lions to guard than Biscayens to govern," and points out how the energy and perfect health of the Basque peasant make him, even after a hard day's work, scorn repose in the chimney-nook, and seek, instead, recreation in dances or athletic sports. Bull-fights are among their favorite diversions, but they are of the less cruel kind; that is, the bull is not killed, but replaced, when tired, by a fresh one. Sometimes, also, a bull, or even a cow, is restrained by a rope, and all comers are invited to try their skill and agility, with just sufficient risk to render the sport exciting. Sometimes a jar, with a mouth much smaller than the interior, is imbedded in the center of the arena. A child, placed in it, strikes the bull as he approaches, and then ducks into his jar, vanishing utterly into the ground, much to the animal's amazement as he makes his rush.

Dancing is another delight. Here is an amusing description from Monsieur Michel, of a genuine Basque evening. You, the reader, are supposed to be a stranger, and to find yourself near a mountain hamlet on a cold Winter night. You resolve to ask for hospitality at a certain house, being sure, from its ruddy glow, that a merry company are assembled within.

The door being opened, you find yourself in a spacious kitchen. An enormous log blazes on the hearth, around which a cheerful party is assembled. On the right sits an old man in an ancient wooden armchair, consecrated by the use of generations. Near him sit other venerable men, and behind is a group of the young men of the village. On the left are the women and girls, spinning wool, or the fine flax of the country. You are cordially received, and the circle opens to admit you to the warmest place by the roaring fire. At length some jovial mountaineer, whose white hairs have not rendered him oblivious of his youth, turns suddenly round, claps his hands with a merry *houp!* and strikes up the national air. In a moment half-a-dozen young fellows are describing the semicircle according to which the movements of the dance are to be executed; every other man turns his back to the fire, and constitutes himself a judge. Silence is established, and the old men, especially, look gravely on, inexorable to any new-fangled innovation or ill-executed step. Watch that young fellow whose dancing is voted perfect; his figure straightened, his shoulders well down, his head slightly bowed, his arms hanging with careful carelessness, his serious expression showing that he is sensible of the solemn responsibility upon him! The girls, meanwhile, are supposed to remain unmoved, but soon the chairs begin to creak, and, as if of their own accord, turn slightly from the hearth, and toward the center of the room. Many a stolen glance from many a bright eye, criticises or encourages the performers, who are by no means insensible to their rays. More and more active grows the dancer, more and more springy becomes the step, until at last the song stops, and it is time for the final trial of skill. Two sticks are crossed at right angles, and the object of the dancer is to continue a series of marvelous evolutions from one angle to the other for so long a time as to tire out the musician who performs the accompaniment. If he succeed, with a bound he seizes the sticks, and his triumph is complete. A Basque proverb says, "A good jumper may often be found under a bad cloak," meaning that a poor dress may cover a noble heart.

The temporary theatre is opened gratis to all. Many of the pastorals are of a sacred character, and are drawn from the Bible or the lives of saints; others turn upon the struggle between the crescent and the cross, or upon the death of Roland. The dresses needed for these representations cost nothing; they are obtained by ransacking the chests of every château or bourgeois house in the neighborhood, the owner being bound by custom to lend for the purpose whatever he may chance to possess of beautiful or antique; should he refuse, some means would doubtless be found of making him smart for his churlishness. Under these circumstances dramatic accuracy of costume is not to be expected; but the savagery of the Mussulman Princes is duly suggested by their blood-red garments, their head-dresses of cylindrical shape, adorned with plumes and little looking-glasses, and their large, clumsy boots, whereas a Christian King rejoices in a crown, two watches, small boots and gloves. Not many years ago, another, and more questionable kind of pastoral—now discouraged by the Police—was in vogue. If a matrimonial scandal shocked a village, instead of being treated to the "rough music," common still in some parts of England, the offending husband or wife was caricatured upon the stage. A poet was sent for (and every Basque is more or less of a rhymester) to whom every attainable detail was related, and whose business it then was to compose a kind of sarcastic drama for the occasion, and as the identity of the offender was made clear by the actor who personated him mimicking, as exactly as he could, his dress, voice and manner, the unlucky spouse who had drawn upon himself or herself this stinging punishment, might well avow amendment for the future.

Women and girls do not, as a rule, take part in the acting of these pastorals, though in private houses they also sometimes dance the mutchico; but they are by no means behind their husbands and brothers in energy and fine health. They take their full share in the labors of the field, and it is a saying among the Spanish Basques that the country is never better cultivated than when, all the men being gone to the wars, it is left to the sole management of the women. Their strength being thus developed, their children come into the world with the greatest ease, and more than one baby has passed its first day of life in the shade of the tree beneath which it first saw the light, while its mother resumed her work. In general, however, a week's rest is allowed; but the old and strange custom of "la couvade" does not even now seem wholly abandoned in the more remote districts. This custom consists in the mother of a new-born child giving up her place to its father, who remains in bed with the infant for a period varying from a few hours to four days, during which time he feasts with his friends, while the wife cooks and waits upon the party. It is a moot point among the curious how this extraordinary custom originated.

Generally speaking, every wife is free to make a will, at the age of eighteen, without the consent of her husband; in Soule a girl who has inherited her property, may bequeath at fifteen. The consent of the head of the house is, indeed, needful to the marriage of the eldest child in extreme youth; later, however, not only is he (and exactly the same rule applies to a daughter's case) free to marry without consent; but if he pay the dowry which he received with his wife into the hands of the proprietory parent, the latter is compelled to share his goods, and even his house, with the newly-married couple. Among the French Basques a similar arrangement takes place in the second, and even in the third generation; separate houses are frequently built for the accommodation of the young households; but if there be but one, it must be shared.

In Soule the magistracy is hereditary, and devolves upon "the sieurs au demoiselles" of certain noble families. The ladies do not, however, exercise the privilege, but they transmit it to their eldest sons, or can secure it to their husbands, if they be judged worthy of the honor. Although women do not, nowadays, take part in public matters among the Basques, yet there is evidence to show that they formerly did so, at least to some extent. In the year 1316, the Abbé of Lavedan having consulted the inhabitants of Cauterets, who were his serfs, upon the subject of changing the site of their town, the question was put to the vote, and an authentic document is still extant bearing the names of the voters. Among these are many names of women, of which only one corresponds with that of any man upon the list. They were not, therefore, married to any of the masculine voters. They may have been wives of younger sons, to whom no vote was accorded, or widows, or unmarried women in possession of their property. M. Lagrèze, whose researches disinterred this document, justly points to the subject as one which deserves further investigation. We commend it to the notice of those who wish to see women admitted to a share in the franchise, and even now, should any of Mr. Mill's disciples stray, in their Summer wanderings, to the beautiful little village of St. Jean de Luz, at the foot of the Western Pyrenees, they may have the pleasure of observing a people among whom the woman is—at least before the law—considered the equal of the man.—*All the Year Round.*

THE FINE ARTS.

Preparations of Artists for the Summer Campaign—Historical Paintings—A New Dictionary of Art—New Pictures.

All matters connected with the fine arts may be said to be very dull at present. The auction sales are nearly over, few new foreign pictures are arriving and a number of artists are about to close their studios for the Summer, to seek for something new among the lakes and mountains that lie so invitingly around us. While on this subject, let us ask why it is that so few of our artists ever give us scenes of historical interest. It is true that not many such scenes are to be found. We have no ancient towers or castles, or ancestral halls; yet there are such places as Ticonderoga, with its moldering walls, and the lovely lake and mountains beyond, that, if placed on canvass, would possess an interest and value beyond their mere merits as paintings. All around Lakes Champlain and George, too, are other points of historical interest, which our artists seem to ignore. Surely it would be well to preserve a semblance of them, and we venture to say that such pictures would sell far more readily than those possessing no interest beyond their merits as works of art.

NEW PICTURES.

Mr. A. A. Thayer has a well-painted head of a lioness on exhibition at Goupil's. The half-sleepy, half-fierce expression of the animal is well given. The texture of the hair, however, is not good. De Haas has a well-painted "Long Island Shore," also on exhibition here. The foreground and figures are particularly good. Among the foreign pictures are "The New Novel," by L. Dansaert; "The Model," by Meyer von Bremen, which is noticeable for its fine expression, and pure flesh coloring, and a "Roman Peasant," by Landelle; also a very good portrait of the celebrated Pascuccia, a very beautiful Italian peasant woman, from whom Gibson's "Venus" was modeled. The painting is by Miss Jane Morgan, a pupil of Mme. Jerichau's.

A DICTIONARY OF ARTISTS.

A new dictionary of artists is now being prepared, we are informed, in Leipsic, Germany, under the editorship of Dr. Julius Meyer, of Munich. Such writers on art and history as Dr. Grim, of Berlin; Dr. Lubke, of Stuttgart; Dr. von Lutzow, of Vienna; Otto Mundler and Fred. Villot, of Paris, and Geo. Wm. Reid, of London, have promised to contribute to it. It will be the first work of its kind in which a due share of attention will be given to American art, embracing painters, sculptors, architects, engravers and lithographers. Collectors of works of art will confer a favor on the originators of the enterprise by forwarding catalogues of their collections to S. R. Koehler, No. 30 Dudley-street, Boston.

PICTURE SALE.

A choice collection of paintings by Leutze, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Bierstadt, Durand, Casilear, Henry Bacon, E. Frere and others is now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries. They are to be sold on Saturday evening next, together with an album containing original verses and illustrations by some of our first poets and artists.

Railroad Rights in the Indian Territory.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Washington, Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

About a week ago four railroad companies—viz., the Southern Branch Union Pacific, Kansas and Neosho Valley, Lawrence and Fort Gibson, and Atlantic and Pacific—appeared before Secretary Cox, by Caleb Cushing and other counsel, to argue that they had the right to extend their lines through the Indian Territory. The Secretary has made a careful examination of the argument and of the law and treaties bearing on the subject, and submitted his conclusions to the President, by whom they have been fully and formally approved. It is decided that neither of these four roads has yet gained the right to enter the territory with its track, and the Secretary recommends the appointment of the Superintendents of the Southern and Central Indian Superintendencies as a commission to determine which of said four railroad companies shall first fully comply with the laws bearing on the matter, and report to the Interior Department when this fulfillment shall have taken place. The President adopted this recommendation and will at once issue an order declaring that no railroad company shall be permitted to enter the Indian territory for the purpose of grading or constructing a railroad until this report has been made to the Secretary and by him approved. Gen. Cox also declares himself in favor of keeping the territory as free as possible from the intrusion of white settlers under any form, and earnestly advises against allowing the building of a trunk road through it from north to south with a branch from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith and a double line from East to West, meeting in the valley of the Canadian River.

Arrest of Two Villains for Throwing a Train from the Track.

A special telegram from Mansfield, Ohio, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, reports that two men named John Sugdon and W. W. Gage had been arrested at Loudonville, Ohio, by Detective G. H. Thiel, of Chicago, for removing a rail from the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Lucas, Ohio, on Saturday night, 21st inst., causing a passenger train to be thrown from the track, whereby one man, named Isaac T. Williams, formerly of the Dayton Soldiers' Home, who was stealing a ride at the time on the front platform of the baggage-car, was killed. The telegram says:

Mr. Thiel was telegraphed for by J. D. Long, Superintendent of the road, the evening after the occurrence, and arrived on the ground Monday night, and commenced working up the case.

Sugdon and Gage were brought to this city this morning, and had their trial before the Mayor. Sugdon turned State's evidence. He states that he came from England to this country six months ago, and went to Chicago. He visited Fort Wayne about two months since, where he met Gage, who said he was from New-York, and claimed to be in some patent-right business, and offered him (Sugdon) a partnership, which was accepted. They started in company eastward, arriving at Mansfield on Friday last. They run out of money. Gage had tried several times to prevail upon Sugdon to join him in throwing a train off the track for the purpose of plundering the express car, but he (Sugdon) had always backed out at the last moment.

Arriving at Mansfield, Gage sent Sugdon ahead while he came up into the city and found a time-table at a hotel, by which he discovered the time of passing trains on the evening. He then went on and overtook Sugdon, and both returned to Mansfield, broke open a car-house, and abstracted a crowbar and monkey-wrench therefrom. They then proceeded eastward, and on Saturday evening, about 8½ o'clock, removed a rail near the Black Fork Bridge, on an embankment ten or twelve feet high, three miles east of Lucas and eleven miles distant from Mansfield. They then went to a house near by, when they heard the crash of the eastward-bound train as it left the track.

Sugdon was so frightened at what he had done that he could not be prevailed on by Gage to visit the wreck to plunder it. They remained at the house over night, and next day went to Louisville, where they were arrested as stated above. They were committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder in the first degree. It is thought that, even without the admission of Sugdon, sufficient evidence has been adduced to convict them.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The Situation in Rome—Memorable Anniversary—Revolutionary Disorders—The Assassination of Gen. Escoffier—The Tragedy in Greece—Movements of Royalty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, May 3, 1870.

At Rome unusual quiet reigns, and nothing has reached us from the Council since the publication four days ago of the intelligence that the second chapter of the definition of the infallibility of the Pope had been formally presented for discussion. The *Ventià Cattolica*, which should know as much as any organ of the Roman authority what will probably be done, assures us that this month of May will hardly close without action being taken, or, in any case, that it is able to assert with positiveness, that the day of the Apostles Peter and Paul, near the end of June, will not pass without this new dogma of the Vatican being added to the faith of Rome by an authoritative decision of the Council.

MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Within a few days has come round the anniversary of an event among the most memorable in modern Italian history. On the 27th of April 1859, it was for the first time positively known that the controversy which had so long been going on between Austria and Piedmont could have no other issue than that of a sanguinary war. The haughty ultimatum which the Government of the Austrian Empire had sent to the Italian State, left no choice to the latter but humiliation or a struggle with unequal forces. Austria had already more than two hundred thousand soldiers in her Italian Provinces, and could double the number within a few days; while Piedmont could not muster more than one hundred thousand troops of all arms. The sympathies of liberal Europe were with the heroic little State which had labored so long to inspire the Italian people with the spirit of independence and union, and now left almost alone to accept the chances of the unequal contest. Few in Europe then believed in the existence of the secret treaty which it had been reported the Count de Cavour had negotiated with the Emperor of France. I well remember the emotion excited here in Florence when intelligence of the Austrian threat arrived, and the consternation which filled every mind at the thought that Italy was once more to be overrun with foreign soldiers. But before night on almost the last day of April, news came that a division of the French army, of not less than one hundred thousand troops, was already on the march toward the Italian frontier. Hope now added to the feeling of patriotism which animated every true Italian heart. I saw tears of joy in the eyes of some, as friends met and pressed each other's hands in the street. On the evening of the 27th, the Grand Duke Leopold, with his family, left the Pitti Palace to return to Austria, soon to be followed by the Sovereigns of Parma and Modena. Italy was not to be left to meet alone her arrogant foe, and the Emperor of France became the hero of the hour. When Louis Napoleon entered the City of Genoa to put himself at the head of the French army, crowds were almost ready to throw themselves under his horse's feet. The enthusiasm was genuine, for the Emperor was indeed figuring in the character of the savior of Italy. He addressed noble words to the people of this country, and told them that they must make sacrifices if they wished to become citizens of a great State. The events which succeeded in the next twelve months are well known to all who have followed the course of the Italian uprising. It was a period of memorable vicissitudes, and whatever good has been obtained in political and civil reform is no doubt mostly owing to the two great successes in arms by France and Prussia over the late, and it is to be hoped last, foreign oppressor of Italy. I cannot help referring to this anniversary of the first great act, for I had watched with interest the events which preceded and brought it on, and have been a near witness of nearly all that has followed; while I confess that no political changes, not connected with the history of my own country, have ever more profoundly moved my sympathies. The temptation is great to dwell upon a subject fruitful in interesting details, but only to be elucidated in an extended narrative and not in the narrow limits of a letter. The Italians have not now taken notice by any formal ceremonies of these dates, associated with a period of mingled hopes and anxieties; but as a great part of the actors are still living, recollections have been freshly awakened in many minds, and the sense of responsibility and impression of patriotic duty deepened.

REVOLUTIONARY DISORDERS.

I have not laid much stress upon the attempts at revolution lately made in Italy, because they have not had any other character than that of local disturbances, giving the Government only a temporary annoyance, without any chance of success. There are a good many demagogues, both male and female, in the Democratic Party in Italy, with no higher hopes or purer ambition to inspire their efforts than that of making their own fortunes by turning the machine of Government upside down. Signor Mazzini and his friends have hardly the power now of making their cause respectable, and such demonstrations as they make are almost criminal, insomuch as they tend to encourage the hopes of reactionists and those ready to use all means by which the old order of things may be restored. The medium course which Italy is now pursuing, is no doubt the true path. There is too much risk of losing the good already gained, by rushing with too much haste to touch the goal of the Republic, the end for which so many honest men in Europe are aspiring and striving.

THE ASSASSINATION OF GEN. ESCOFFIER.

The trial of Cattaneo, the assassin of Gen. Escoffier, the late Prefect of Ravenna, is closed, and the verdict of homicide, without extenuating circumstances, was rendered by the jury. The murderer has been sentenced to twenty years of hard labor in the public prison. The defense tried to prove a slap in the face received by Cattaneo, a plea which seems to be taking the old one of insanity, to save the offender from the penalty of his crime.

THE TRAGEDY IN GREECE.

The affair with the Greek brigands, and the sacrifice of one connected with the Italian Legation at Athens, have called the attention once more of this Government to the condition of public security in the southern provinces. In Calabria, and in the Island of Sicily, cases of brigand aggressions are still reported, and a complete extirpation of the evil without changing the race of inhabitants seems next to impossible. There is a class whose natural instincts lead them to take to the road. There are men who have in their veins the blood of a brigand ancestry, and the territory which they inhabit would be overrun by them the moment the vigilance of authority was withdrawn. They are the successors of the gloomy Barons of old, and are to the country as great a scourge.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The King came back to Florence a few days ago, after a somewhat protracted stay at Turin; but this time kept there, not by the calls of pleasure, for a serious attack of one of the maladies to which he is subject revived the solicitude which, for political quiet as much as for personal reasons, is felt for the King's health. Victor Emmanuel has a tendency to a fullness of habit which only his love of robust exercise helps to keep down. The present is an attack of fever which is now far beyond that point where apprehension is felt of any serious result. It is not believed that the King has a very good chance for a long life, although so many prophecies have failed. It is useless to speculate upon the probable duration of royal lives.

ANGELICO.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Staten Island Bridge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper, yesterday, you felicitated your readers on the prospect of a bridge from Ellis Island to Staten Island. Are you not a little premature in your congratulations? What right has New-York to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge in another State? The proposed bridge, if ever made, will pass over New-Jersey soil, except that small portion of the route consisting of half the distance covered by water between Staten Island and New-Jersey. New-York has police jurisdiction the over waters of New-York Bay, up to low-water mark on the Jersey shore. But the property in the soil covered with water west of the main channel of the Hudson belongs to New-Jersey. In the treaty of 1833, between New-York and New-Jersey, New-York only claims police jurisdiction over, not property in, Ellis Island.

The proposed bridge would prove a vexatious impediment to the commerce which now flows through the Kill von Kull. New-York and New-England obtain a large portion of their coal supply at Elizabethport, and fleets of vessels engaged in the coasting trade navigate the Kill von Kull. It may be well doubted whether the consent of New-Jersey would be given to such a structure, and without that consent the charter is but waste paper.

S. J. B.

Camden, Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

One Cent Ferriage—Tickets or Cash.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that the Union Ferry Company have gained the advantage by far over our usually shrewd Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, in the matter of the Brooklyn Ferry leases. Hitherto they have paid $50,000 a year into the City treasury, and have sold tickets sixteen for twenty-five cents, or about a cent and a half apiece, and thus for that sum a person could cross and re-cross as often and at any hour he chose. Under the proposed new lease the Company are to charge one cent from 5 to 7½ A. M., and not being required to sell tickets at a reduced rate, can and will do away with tickets altogether, and charge two cents for all passengers at other hours. Those familiar with Brooklyn ferry-travel know that the great bulk of the foot passengers who go to their daily business in New-York usually cross between 7½ and 9 A. M., and will thus be charged two cents instead of a cent and a half as hitherto, the half cent that the Company is required to deduct from the fare of those crossing earlier being thus added to the larger number crossing after 7½, and who, hitherto, by purchasing tickets, have only paid a cent and a half, and the additional half cent thus added to their fare will, with the $50,000 per annum saved from rent as before, more than counterbalance the loss of the half cent deduction required to be made from the fare of those crossing before 7½ A. M. under the new lease.

As far as I am concerned, I would as soon pay a cent and a half through the convenience of tickets, as one cent cash, even were I in the habit of crossing at that early hour; but I simply call your attention to the fact that the Ferry Company is the gainer and not the loser by the change.

A. C. F.

New-York, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

The Foreign Companies' Insurance Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of the 24th inst. contains an editorial entitled "Monopoly in Fire Insurance," and a communication headed "Remonstrance against the Bill Relating to Foreign Insurance Companies," both maintaining the same views. In the interest of the public, and relying upon your spirit of fairness, we request that your readers be allowed to see the following brief notes as conspicuously as the articles alluded to were put before them.

The policy of this State is to supervise the solvency of insurance companies and to compel those whose capitals are impaired to pay up deficiencies or wind up their affairs. One of the safeguards of the law against reckless exposure of insurance capital to dangerous hazards, is the restriction to a maximum hazard of ten per cent. of the capital in any one risk. This restriction is eminently wise. All New-York companies are of this opinion, and when lately a British agent moved in the Board of New-York Fire Underwriters to instruct the Committee on Law and Legislation to draw up a bill for its repeal, his motion was voted down by 51 nays against his own solitary yea.

The Insurance law containing the restriction was framed when there were no foreign companies in the country. They subsequently came, and for years evaded all control by the State on technical grounds. Companies from other States came in under the law with all its conditions and restraints. English companies alone managed to be exempt from its wholesome provisions.

The bill now before the Governor has no other object than to guarantee to the public the same security under an English policy that they have under an American one, viz., that the capital of the Company shall be unimpaired, and that its transactions shall be limited to the same proportion on tangible capital as are those of American companies.

Its first section says so in terms.

Its second section defines how the capital of foreign companies is to be determined, viz., by the amount of deposit in Albany, or in any State of the Union where it may be available for the whole Union, by the amount of loans on bond and mortgage, and by the amount of other available investments held by trustees, of whom the Insurance Superintendent shall be one. If this aggregate amount of assets, less their unpaid losses and liabilities for current risks to the extent of fifty per cent. of the premiums received for the same, shall constitute $200,000, they may, if they choose, write policies of $20,000 in one risk. If it shall be equal to $2,000,000, they may write policies of $200,000. If there is any discrimination in this, it is still against the American companies, who are restricted to ten per cent. on their capital proper, leaving their accumulated assets powerless as a basis for their transactions. The law, for instance, limits the Continental to $50,000 on one risk on the ground of its capital being $500,000. The assets of the Continental are close upon $2,500,000. If the law to which the British companies object applied equally to the Continental, it might write nearly $450,000 in one risk. This is simply said to point out the absurdity of the fancied grievance, for the management of the Continental is so careful that it would never undertake a hazard to the full extent of its powers under the law, and we question whether it has any risk on its books in excess of three-fifths of the limit of the law. British underwriting, on the other hand, is utterly reckless. In the last report of the Insurance Department of Iowa, the Liverpool, London and Globe answer the question, "What is the greatest amount insured in any one risk?" with the simple words, "No rule." The proposed law of New-York intends that there shall be a rule, and that this rule shall be one of safety to the public.

Your correspondent lays great stress upon the greatness of the British companies, speaks of their fifty millions, and throws a halo around them, as though they were something wonderful. In the sworn statements of these companies, as published in *Barnes' Report*, they lay claim only to a combined paid up capital of $7,871,622 50. This is but an insignificant fraction of the insurance capital of New-York State alone, which amounts to over $32,500,000, to which other States in the Union add over $20,500,000. The American capital devoted to fire insurance in New-York is therefore over $53,000,000, all paid up and under thorough State supervision. This capital is amply sufficient to cover all the risks in the State, but it does not therefore object to the introduction of British competition. All it demands is that this competition shall be fair, and based on proved condition and not on grandiloquent advertisements.

The capital the British companies claim to have is less than eight millions. Of this they have on deposit in all the States of the Union $1,513,000, to secure to policy-holders in this country $344,172,694 insured. *Barnes' Report*, 1868, p. 54, shows in his table of reinsurances, charged to American companies for the safety of the public, an average charge of $524 63 for every $100,000 at risk. A similar charge against the amount at risk in the United States in British companies would demand a reserve of $2,805,595 beyond the amount which they may wish to use as capital, and on which the law limits them to lines not exceeding ten per cent.

Has not the public a right to demand that British policies sold in this market shall be as well secured as those of home companies? And will not the public be benefited by limiting the foreign companies to such transactions are held to be prudent by the law regulating American insurance companies?

It is very easy to raise a cry of monopoly and to appeal to popular prejudice; but the facts of the case do not warrant the use of such weapons to defeat what experienced underwriters deem a measure of wholesome prudence.

The advocates of the bill have not the slightest objection to foreign companies of whatever degree of strength, as long as their transactions do not exceed the proportions to which the law limits American companies. A just public opinion will eventually recognize the fairness of the advocates of the bill, and also, the interested motives of the agents employed for its defeat.

Respectfully,

Geo. W. Savage, J. H. Pinkney, R. A. Reading, R. Garrigue, E. B. Fellows, A. C. Ely, T. F. Jermiah, W. P. Palmer, Edmund Driggs, J. M. McLean, T. A. Conkling, A. F. Hastings, Horatio Dorr, C. L. Skeels, George T. Hope,

Special Committee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters.

THE RED RIVER.

Speech by President Reil—The Demands Sent to Canada.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, May 24.

The Winnipeg *New Nation*, of the 8th inst., brings the report of an important speech delivered by President Reil on the 5th inst. He announced some changes in his "Cabinet," which now, he said, was composed of Hon. Mr. Bunn, Secretary; Hon. Mr. Donohue, Treasurer; Hon. Mr. Bannatyne, Postmaster-General, and Hon. Mr. Lepine, Adjutant-General; and he had appointed Hon. Mr. McKay Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Hon. Mr. Bruce Superintendent of Public Works. He continued:

Let me, then, ask this honorable House to pronounce on the Executive appointments. It may be that, with the advent of another government to power, by and by, the Legislature may not have such an opportunity as that now offered. For myself, I am the more glad to take this action, as it forms a protest against the accusations brought against me that I have assumed dictatorial powers. I am not, and have not been a dictator, and I sincerely hope it will never be necessary that any one in power in this country will play such a part. [Cheers.]

After Mr. McKay had indicated some reluctance to accept on account of health, Reil proceeded:

We have just learned by mail that something is going on in the other provinces of Confederation, which concerns us. Threats are being made; but I do not know how far these threats are going against us. For my own part I do not attach much importance to them, and I have been the more inclined to this view in consequence of a telegram which has just been received by his Lordship Bishop Taché from Father Richot and the other Commissioners. They announce that they are urging a settlement with Canada, and that there is no danger. But at the same time I have observed in the other reports which have reached us that some importance is attached to one idea, namely, that the people here are divided, and that the conditions on which we were prepared to receive Canada had been changed before they left here, with the Commissioners. It is true there has been a change, but it is, I think, one for the better, as the terms proposed in the long run could more easily be assented to, than those agreed on in the Convention. Some changes were found to be necessary by the Executive, and they had to be quickly decided on, as the Commissioners were expected in Canada, and the people here were anxious to see them starting to Ottawa. Hence the manner of making the alterations. But I would like to place them before the House, so that honorable members might judge for themselves. Hon. Mr. Bunn, the Secretary, was with us while the alterations were being made, and so limited was our time for the work that we had to work day and night in order to finish and enable the Commissioners to start at the time they did. The Commissioners, of course, had certain power in regard to these demands, but before anything was finally settled, they were instructed that the approval of the Legislative Assembly of this country was necessary, so that, while complying with circumstances, we had at the same time a saving clause that the ratification of the action of our Commissioners depended altogether on the will of the Legislature of this country. To-morrow, if it is the wish of the House, I will place on the table the List of Rights, as given the Commissioners, printed in English and French. I have to thank you, honorable gentlemen, for the attention you have given me with regard to the Executive appointments. We must, of course, bear in mind, that they are merely provisional in their nature. It is said that we are going to fight with England, but we have not that pretension, and some may find out that the present arrangement, such as it is, is more provisional than they think.

To this we append an abstract of the list of demands sent to Canada by the delegates:

REIL'S PROPOSITION TO THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT—LIST OF DEMANDS.

1. That the Territory known as Rupert's Land and the North-west shall not enter the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada, except as a Province, to be styled and known as the Province of Assiniboia, and with all the rights and privileges common to the different Provinces of the Dominion.
2. That we have two Representatives in the Senate and four in the House of Commons of Canada, until such time as an increase of population entitles the Province to a greater representation.
3. That the Province shall not be held liable at any time for any part of the public debt of the Dominion contracted before the date the said Province shall have entered the Dominion, unless the said Province shall have first received from the Dominion the full amount for which the said Province is to be held liable.
4. That the sum of $80,000 be paid annually by the Dominion Government to the local Legislature of the Province.
5. That all properties, rights and privileges, enjoyed by the people of the Province up to the date of our entering the Confederation, be respected, and that the arrangement and confirmation of all customs, usages and privileges, be left exclusively to the local Legislature.
6. That during a period of five years the people of Assiniboia shall not be subjected to any direct taxation, except such as shall be imposed by the local Legislature for municipal or other local purposes.
7. That a sum of money equal to eighty cents per head of the population of this Province be paid annually by the Canadian Government to the local Legislature, until such time as the population shall have increased to 600,000.
8. That the local Legislature shall have the right to determine the qualification for members in the Parliament of Canada and the local Legislature.
9. Same qualification for voters as passed in Convention.
10. That the bargain of the Hudson's Bay Company in respect to the transfer of the Government of the country to the Dominion, be annulled, so far as it interferes with the rights of the people of Assiniboia and so far as it would affect our further relations with Canada.
11. That the Local Legislature of the Province has full control of all the public lands of the Province and the right to annul all rights or arrangements entered into with reference to the public lands of the Province.
12. That the Government of Canada appoint a commission of engineers to explore the various districts of the Province and lay before the Local Legislature a report of the mineral wealth of the Province within three years from date of entering the confederation.
13. That treaties be concluded between Canada and the several Indian tribes of the Province, by and with the co-operation and advice of the local Legislature.
14. That an uninterrupted communication from Lake Superior to Fort Garry be guaranteed to be completed within five years.
15. That all public buildings, bridges, roads and other public works be at the cost of the Dominion.
16. That English and French be common in the Legislature, and all public documents be printed in both languages.
17. After several resolutions this concludes, by demanding that the Governor speak English and French.
18. That the Judge of the Supreme Court speak English and French.
19. That all debts contracted by the Provisional Government of the North-west Territory in consequence of the illegal and inconsiderate measures adopted by Canadian officials to bring a civil war in our midst, be paid out of the Dominion Treasury, and that none of the members of the Provisional Government, or any under them, be held liable or responsible for any movement or any action that led to the present negotiation.
20. This article, same as before, in relation to no extra tax for five years except on liquor.

The Reported Revenue Frauds in Cincinnati—Warrant for the Arrest of Rev. M. P. Gaddis.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, May 26.

Among the many names which have been lately mentioned as connected with frauds upon the Government while in the revenue service, that of Rev. Maxwell P. Gaddis has perhaps attracted most attention. The prominent part Mr. Gaddis had taken in public matters for six years before he left us to take charge of his Brooklyn church made him familiar to all our people. Reports have had affidavits filed against him and warrants issued several times within the last ten days, but it was not until last evening that they proved true. The warrant was started on its way to New-York last night. Rumors are afloat, undoubtedly well-founded, of other and more important arrests yet to be made. The bonds that so long kept the Whisky Ring a close corporation appear to have been broken, and the deep of corruption is giving up its victims. What the result will be, or who is guilty, we cannot say. That frauds and crimes were committed will scarcely be gainsaid, but whether the real transgressors are yet touched is a question. Could the secrets of the powerful combination which worked so successfully to defraud the Government of its revenue during the administration of Andrew Johnson be made public the community would be shocked, and some men of fortune might be tempted to call upon their palace walls to fall upon them. We never expect to see that day. We have reason to believe that social influence and money are being brought to bear to soothe the troubled waters, and we fear the result. Some persons now full of knowledge and bravery we suspect will soon become ignorant and timid. The transformation may be wonderful, but it is not impossible.

The following is the affidavit upon which the warrant for Mr. Gaddis was issued. Mr. Rowe, the affiant, we believe was at one time candidate for the position of County Clerk, on the Democratic ticket:

United States of America, Southern District of Ohio, ss.—Before me, Franklin Halliday, a United States Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the Sixth Judicial Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, personally appeared, this 25th day of May, 1870, Richard W. Rowe, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has good reasons to believe, and does verily believe, that on or about the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, and at the City of Cincinnati, in the district aforesaid, that Maxwell P. Gaddis, John A. Eberhardt and Thomas Roberts, with force and arms, unlawfully, knowingly and willfully did conspire to defraud the United States of a portion of the revenue arising from distilled spirits, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the object thereof, the said Eberhardt did then and there remove, and aid and abet in the removal of, a large quantity, to wit: Twenty-five barrels of distilled spirits from the place where the same had been distilled, to wit: The distillery of the said John A. Eberhardt, to a place otherwise than into a bonded warehouse, as provided by law; that is to say, to the rectifying house of one Rosen, situated in the First Collection District of the State of Ohio, and in the circuit and district aforesaid, contrary to the forms of statutes in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

RICHARD W. ROWE.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this 25th day of May, A. D. 1870, in the district and circuit aforesaid.

F. HALLIDAY,

United States Commissioner Southern District Ohio.

THE IMMIGRANT.

How He is Received, Protected and Sent on His Way Rejoicing—Who Welcome the Coming and Who Speed the Parting Guest.

Few, who have not made a personal examination, have any idea of the labor and attention which are bestowed upon the immigrant upon his arrival on these shores, and the care that is taken to see that he shall not be imposed upon during his brief sojourn in the City. When it is considered that almost the entire expense of the machinery necessary to accomplish these desirable ends is originally borne by the immigrant himself, and that in reality he is of comparatively little expense to the country which he intends to make his home, the public will admire the system by which these taxes—in the form of "head money"—are gathered and applied to the comfort and protection of the class who contribute them.

THE FIRST GREETING.

The first pressure of the hand of the Government, whose protection the immigrant seeks, is extended to the wanderer as the vessel, which has been his home during the passage across the ocean, drops her anchor in front of the official residence of the Quarantine Officer. The wanderer has watched with eagerness every foot of the progress of the vessel from the time the pilot boarded her off Sandy Hook, and has continually looked forward to the time when he should be called upon to pass the ordeal of the final examination preparatory to his final discharge upon the shores of a free country. What his thoughts may have been during this interval those can best describe who have experienced the pleasure of first entering upon a future home. The ship is no sooner brought to an anchorage than the Health Officer's barge—known by carrying a yellow flag—is seen approaching, and presently that official boards the ship. The ceremony of visitation is a brief one, usually. The immigrants are all mustered upon the main deck, and as they emerge, pass in review before the Health Officer. He determines at a glance if any sick are being smuggled among the well passengers, and if any are there who are ill, they are examined with a view to learn the character of the disease. If the vessel has a "clean bill of health," she is suffered to pass up. If not, she is quarantined. If, at the general muster, there be some who are unable to respond, by reason of illness, the doctor examines the patients, and if the disease with which they are suffering is not contagious, the vessel is allowed to proceed to her destination.

QUARANTINED.

Should any of the passengers have a contagious disease, such as yellow fever or cholera or typhoid or typhus fever, the vessel must undergo fumigation, and for this purpose is sent to the Lower Quarantine. Meanwhile if no sickness exists among the cabin passengers they are transferred to a tug and sent up to the City. On arrival in the Lower Bay immigrant passengers are sent to the hospital-ship—to which duty the *Illinois* is now assigned—and there the sick are healed and the well are fumigated and prepared for association with their more fortunate fellow-beings in the City. The ship and baggage and cargo undergo thorough fumigation below, and after a time are discharged from Quarantine. Then the passengers come up and are treated at Castle Garden precisely as newly-arrived immigrants.

THE NEXT SALUTATION.

If the immigrant has passed the Health Officer immediately on his arrival, or if he has been forced to contemplate the promised land from the Lower Quarantine for a certain period, he is next greeted by the presence of the Custom-house Inspector, whose duty it is to examine his baggage, the process of which was graphically described in the Times a few weeks ago. The examination is necessarily thorough, for very often professional smugglers assume the garb of immigrants, or induce the ignorant steerage passengers to conceal dutiable goods in their baggage and in this way defraud the Government. The inspection is conducted with rapidity, and as fast as each piece of baggage is examined it is sent over the side into a barge, and is followed soon after by the owner. When the ship is discharged the barge proceeds to Castle Garden.

FIRST PLACING FOOT ON SHORE.

Here the immigrant's foot first touches the shore of a free country. He passes off the barge, and—presuming that he is not wanted by the officers of the customs for further examination—he is marshaled into the rotunda of Castle Garden, where once resounded the notes of the Swedish nightingale—herself an immigrant. This rotunda is divided into sections for each nationality, in case more than one ship-load should arrive at the same time. In the center of the room are desks, which are occupied by clerks under the charge of Col. Coonan, and here the immigrants have their names recorded, their destination, &c. If any have letters awaiting their arrival, they receive them. If there are friends expecting them they soon learn the fact by hearing their names called out from the desk. Those who have foreign coin which they wish to exchange can convert it into greenbacks at the desk and receive within half of one per cent. of the rate at which gold or silver is then selling in Wall-street. If any desire to communicate with friends at a distance, there is the telegraph office in the building; or, if the slower process of the mail is desired, there are facilities at the desk, and clerks at hand whose business it is to assist the immigrant in this respect, even to the extent of writing the letter.

SPEEDING THE PARTING GUEST.

Leaving the sick and impecunious for awhile, we will follow the immigrant who is provided with means, and is anxious to reach his destination through the steps which he takes to accomplish his object. Having registered his name, and exchanged his money—if he desires to, though this is not compulsory—he looks after his baggage. He finds that it has been carefully landed, and is now in the weighing-room, where the weigh-master is ready, upon its being identified, to count the excess over eighty pounds allowed the emigrant over the railroads. The owner pays the freight charges, receives a check for his baggage, and departs in peace. If he is to travel on a steam-boat or railroad-car, his baggage is conveyed to the depot free of charge. If he is destined for a boarding-house, or other place in the City, Captain Albertson, the baggage-master, will carry it for a reasonable tariff, which is regulated by the rules of the Garden. Should the owner desire to have his baggage retained for a short time, it is placed in the store-room, where it remains perfectly safe until called for, and no charge for storage is made. If the immigrant wishes to depart at once, and has an order for railroad tickets which he purchased on the other side of the ocean, he surrenders his order at the ticket office in the Garden and receives tickets in exchange, which carry him to his destination. If he has no order, and desires tickets, he purchases them at the office at rates which are established by the railroad companies and approved by the authorities at Castle Garden. When he is ready to go he is conveyed to the railroad or steam-boat depot on a barge—if there are a sufficient number of passengers to warrant the use of the steamer—or he climbs upon the express wagon with his baggage or goes up town on the cars—being cautioned meanwhile against the sharpers who congregate about the Garden on the watch for those whom they may take in and do for.

THE DESTITUTE IMMIGRANT.

If the stranger has no money with which to reach his destination, and has baggage, the latter is sometimes detained and the money advanced thereon; or the baggage is forwarded to the destination with the immigrant and the charges collected thereon when the stranger meets his friends. If he has neither money nor baggage, but has friends in the far West, or elsewhere, who might, if they knew of his circumstances, assist him, he is sent to Ward's Island for shelter, and letters are written for him, the response to which he awaits with anxiety. If he has neither money nor friends, and is entirely destitute, he is sent to the Labor Exchange, and what is done there will be shown presently. If he is sick, provision is made for him at the hospital on Ward's Island, and if he has met with an accident or is dangerously ill, he is immediately conveyed to the hospital at the Garden, where the best surgical attendance is given him. Though the masculine pronoun is used in this article, it applies equally to females, who are, if possible, treated with more consideration than males. Sometimes women are landed at the Garden who are about to become mothers, and in that case they are taken at once to the hospital in the building, and there cared for. One more noticeable feature of the Garden is one in which provision is made for the destitute, in the form of a lunch counter, where bread, fresh from the bakeries of the island, is set out, and those who are half famished can procure enough to sustain life until they can be conveyed to the island.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

This is an adjunct to the Garden, which has been in existence only a short time comparatively, but it operates beneficially both to the employer and the employed. Those immigrants who are destitute, and want to obtain work, are directed to this Exchange, where their names are recorded, together with the class of work they can perform, whether skilled or unskilled. The male department is under the control of a competent superintendent, and Mrs. Moody presides over the female department. If there is a demand for labor—as there often is—the applicant has not long to wait, but is hurried off to his or her destination. Thus the Commissioners are relieved from the care of supporting the destitute immigrant in idleness, and the country is benefited by the labor of the workman just where it is most needed.

THE MACHINERY AND WHO OPERATE IT.

The vast machinery which moves so noiselessly yet so efficiently in the discharge of the multifarious duties above described, is under the direct control of Mr. Barnard Casserly, who for years has been the general agent of the Commissioners of Emigration and charged with the management of every detail connected therewith. He has chosen able assistants who perform their duty well, and no complaint has ever been made that in the course of their administration they have been guilty of acts of injustice toward the immigrant. The constant aim is to make these strangers feel that they have protectors at a time when they most need them, and that none will be permitted to impose upon or defraud them. The cost of this machinery is, as was stated above, borne by the immigrant, who himself pays head money, or the consignees of the vessel pay commutation money, and thus a fund is created, and the supply is constant. The tens of thousands of immigrants who simply pass through the City en route for homes in the West or South, do not become chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, but they have to pay their head or commutation money as well as the hundreds of immigrants who arrive destitute, and are for a long time chargeable upon the authorities. Altogether, the institution at Castle Garden is one well worthy of the consideration of the public, and its benefits have only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Twelve ladies at Zurich attend the medical and two the philosophical lectures.

A photograph of seven of the heads of the Greek brigands has been published.

The sale of Mr. Creswick's paintings realized about $40,000.

A new monthly magazine, entitled the *Waif*, will shortly be issued in London.

An edition of Dr. White's Irish poem *Comala*, with musical illustrations, is announced.

A new Ireland nationalist organ demanding a national Parliament for Ireland has been issued.

Prof. Gamgee's meat-preserving process has proved a failure. The meat was packed in tallow in deal boxes.

The Society of Economists of France have condemned the expulsion of M. Cernuschi, and have voted an address of sympathy to that gentleman. The meeting at which this resolution was passed was presided over by M. Michel Chevalier.

A gentleman writes to the London *Daily News* to complain that two of his servants have given him notice that they shall leave unless he gives them five meals a day instead of four.

The eleventh exhibition of the Belgian Society of Water-color Painters has just been opened at Brussels. The number of pictures contained in it is 267. Native artists constitute the majority, but French, English, Dutch, Italian and American show some admirable works.

The London *Standard* understands that the Commissioners on Primary Education in Ireland have recommended the maintenance of the national system, with the important and very curious exception that in the parishes where the population is all Roman Catholic, or where it is all Protestant, the denominational system shall be introduced.

A young man is on trial for having used threatening language to a hack-driver in Manchester. His offense consisted in his having said that "he had a good mind to blow the coachman up."

Dr. Martin, D. D., who has been appointed President of the new college at Pekin, writes that the institution has five foreign and four native professors, with forty-two scholars. None are admitted to the college except as the result of a competitive examination.

M. Louis Kossuth has just published a new manifesto to the Hungarian people. It is directed against the centralist tendencies of the Andrassy Ministry, and particularly against the projected law upon the organization of the departments and free towns, presented in the Transleithan Reichstag by M. de Rainer, Minister of the Interior.

The first number of a journal, which is not likely to produce much commotion among the sellers on the boulevards, has just appeared in Paris. It is the *Yo-no Ouvasa*, a Japanese newspaper, printed in the French capital. M. Leon Rosny, Professor of the language at the Ecole des Langues Orientales, is the founder and sole editor.

The London *Times*, alluding to Mr. Gladstone's speech against the Women's Disabilities bill and its rejection, says: "The question must be considered in its bearing on the general position of women in society. As Mr. Bouverie justly said, the real object promoted by the bill is to introduce women into all the rougher work of life, now discharged by men. We believe such an object to be radically false; and the attempt, though certain to be ultimately unsuccessful, would be extremely mischievous. We believe, moreover, with Mr. Bouverie, that the great mass of women are strongly averse from it. There are exceptions to the general character of both sexes, but the great majority in each feel that the existing law recognizes their natural functions, and they would be sorry to see its influence weakened."

Paris papers publish a letter from Mr. J. Stuart Mill to a French lady, who has written a book on the moral condition of women. The writer praises the book as revealing the revolting injustice of masculine society in regard to women, and says that France, as compared with England, has by no means the bad pre-eminence in this respect which she ascribes to it; and expresses the hope that the persons who in this country have brought about the passage of the law for the regulation of prostitution will be obliged to undo what they have done.

At Kempten, in Bavaria, a society has just been formed with the object of reacting against the decisions of the Ecumenical Council. It bears the name of "Catholic Association to Resist Roman Innovations."

It is stated that nearly 250 persons have been left homeless, all the furniture and stock of their houses and shops being almost totally destroyed by the recent fire at Broadclist, in Devononshire.

A melancholy accident occurred at Nice. The station-master saw a woman and child on the track as the train from Cannes was approaching. He rushed forward to save them, but was too late, and all three were killed.

Rev. Dr. Ginsburg is preparing for publication a translation of the celebrated monument of antiquity, the Moabite Stone. It will be prefaced by a historical introduction, accompanied with a critical commentary, and illustrated by a reduced *fac simile* of the inscribed face of the stone.

Echo is feeling badly over the fact that the world has not more fun in it. It says on the subject of practical jokes: Oh, that the world had a little more fun in it! Real good, wholesome fun, we mean, such as the glorious humor of Shakespeare or the delicious drollery of Sydney Smith. If there were only a gleam of that genuine light in people's minds, we should not hear of the abominable, bitter practical jokes which just now promise to become epidemic. It is "good to be merry and wise." It is even excusable to be merry without being particularly wise. But to be neither merry nor wise—to do things in the shape of jests which are no jests at all, but only acts of spite, equally cruel and idiotic—passes all pardon.

Hotel swindlers have a hard time of it in England. Recently one "Charles Alfred de Coursey" attempted to play his game at Eastbourne, but was detected and followed by a mob of some 200 persons, who fired missiles of various descriptions at his retreating form. We are told that the first shot was a well-directed one, and a cracked egg caught his Lordship's cousin in the center of his back. Immediately after, the assault was carried on in earnest, eggs, flour-bags, offal and other available articles being showered upon the unfortunate swindler, and in a short time he was literally covered with eggs and flour. Two policemen came to the rescue, and one, in protecting "de Coursey" from any undue violence, was soon covered with flour and yolk of eggs. The Police had great difficulty in rescuing the unwelcome patron of hotels, but he was eventually conducted by the Police out of the town, after being cleansed, and handed over to a farmer, who drove him off in the direction of Hastings, having a very different appearance to what he had when he entered the town as the cousin of Lord de Coursey.

A tragedy of an appalling description has been enacted at Chelsea, England. A carman, named Piper, was sent for to remove some luggage from a house occupied by Rev. Mr. Hubline and his housekeeper. While cording a box some blood got on Piper's hands, and he noticed a pool of blood by the side of the box. Piper said he would have nothing more to do with it, whereupon the man who had sent for him, named Miller, a plasterer, and a young woman, ran up the steps. Piper followed, and gave the man into custody, but the woman escaped. The box was then opened and was found to contain the body of the murdered housekeeper. Further investigations led to the belief that Mr. Hubline had also been killed, the surmise being unhappily substantiated by the discovery of the body of that reverend gentleman doubled up in a drain in the lower part of the house, the back of the head having been battered in. Robbery appears to have been the object of the terrible crime, which is under investigation by the Magistrates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1870.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE FENIAN FARCE.

The "Fenian war" seems to be entirely over. All quiet along the border is reported from all quarters, and two Fenians only in camp at Trout River. At St. Albans, yesterday, all the leaders who could be found were arrested and locked up to await examination, and the stragglers were hurried off to their homes. At Malone there was a "council" of Fenian officers and, though Gen. GLEASON expressed a desire to make another attempt to cross the lines and fight, it was decided to abandon the place. The poor fellows, recently of the "Fenian army," who still hang about Malone, are friendless and penniless, and the towns people are obliged to feed and shelter them. As fast as possible they will be sent to the places they represent as their homes. It is reported that the Fenian prisoners in the hands of the Canadians are to be summarily hanged. The London Press of yesterday again commented on the movement. *The Flag of Ireland* newspaper, in spite of the news, exults in the certainty of a Fenian victory in Canada, and declares that until "instant justice to Ireland" is accomplished "Nemesis dogs the heels of the Dominion."

EUROPE.

Spanish officials have ordered that a strict search be made for the English prisoners lately captured by brigands, near Gibraltar. The English Ambassador at Madrid has been assured by the Government that Spain will refund any ransom paid, and the Governor of Cadiz has been ordered to accompany one of the searching parties....A manifestation in favor of ESPARTERO, is expected in Madrid, today....The country Deputies of the Cortes held a caucus on the King Question, on Friday night; PRIM was present, and spoke in favor of the election of SERRANO. A proposition to invest him with the Royal attributes was lost, and the caucus adjourned without further action. PRIM, it is said, will resign from the Cabinet, if SERRANO refuses to accept the proposition.... It is announced in Paris that a change is soon to be made in the management of the Post-office Department, in which case efforts will be made for a postal treaty between this country and France, with better prospects for its success..... In a Paris dispatch, it is said to be now certain that the small pox is raging in the St. Pelagie Prison, where ROCHEFORT and other journalists are confined....The Foreign Secretary of Denmark has been directed to reconstruct the Cabinet....The Queen's birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm in London....The *Saturday Review*, yesterday, contained a "vicious" article on Mr. BEECHER'S sermons...... The French cable ceased working on Thursday, the cause is unknown.....*Bell's Life* confirms the report that Mr. ASHBURY refuses to sail two matches sixty miles to windward and back. The editor hopes that the American yachts now in British waters, will compete for the Prince of Wales Cup.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill providing for the erection of a new post-office, court-house, &c., at Trenton, N. J., was passed. A petition for a new ocean cable from this City to the Azores, thence to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Lands End, England, and from thence to Havre and Amsterdam, was presented and referred. Mr. CHANDLER afterward made a long speech in support of his resolution recently introduced, looking to the restoration of American commerce. In his remarks he favored the annexation of the Gulf and Sandwich Islands, Canada, Columbia and San Domingo. At the conclusion of his speech, business pertaining to the District of Columbia was proceeded with, and several bills of minor importance were disposed of. At 4 P. M. the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned until Tuesday.

In the House a resolution of inquiry was adopted as to whether any telegraph companies having offices in this City had neglected to return its gross receipts. The subject of pensions was then taken up, and considerable discussion ensued upon the general bill reported, providing for the payment of pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812. The bill was finally passed, after being so amended as to include the widows of officers and men married before the close of that war. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill for the reduction of internal taxation; a number of the paragraphs were acted upon, and pending debate on the section relating to the distillers' tax, the House, at 4:20 P.M., adjourned until Tuesday.

GENERAL.

Dispatches from the Sandwich Islands to the 30th ult., received at Washington, give an account of the sojourn of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* in the port of Honolulu. On the 27th inst. the officers were granted an audience by the King. The Austrian ship *Donau* was reported in port undergoing repairs, having suffered severely in a typhoon on the passage from Japan. On the 30th inst., Commander TRUXTON and the *Jamestown's* officers attended the opening of the Legislature by the King.

Considerable rioting occurred in Richmond, Va., on Friday night. In one of a number of affrays, a policeman named ELLEGSTON was shot and mortally wounded, and an ex-policeman named KENNEDY, was also shot at and seriously hurt.

A Soldiers' Monument was dedicated in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. The oration was delivered by Senator THAYER, of Nebraska. Yesterday in that town, as well as in Pawtucket, was observed as Decoration Day.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Louisville, two reports were received on Friday on the overture from Montgomery, Ala. The majority report, which favors the appointment of a Conference Committee, with instructions to remove the difficulties which prevent a cordial correspondence between the two bodies, was adopted.

The railway bridge over the White Water River, near Richmond, Ind., on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss, $100,000.

A St. Louis dispatch states that ISAAC HACKADAY, a traveling agent for several wholesale houses in that city, instead of being killed in Texas, as was reported a few days since, is a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. A book-keeper of the BARNUM BROTHERS, in the same city, is also reported to have absconded, having forged checks, also to the amount of $40,000.

Decoration Day will be generally observed in St. Louis. At the ceremonies in Dayton, Ohio, Gen. SHERMAN is to be present.

The valuation of the property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, subject to taxation, as reported by the Auditors of the counties through which the road passes, is placed at $4,170,000, an increase for the year of $600,000.

A man named GEORGE ROBERTS was killed by the premature explosion of a blast at the American Tunnel, near Georgetown, Col., on Friday evening. Another man was badly hurt.

The boat-race yesterday at Annapolis between the Midshipmen and the *Quaker City* resulted in a victory for the former. The race was rowed by the winning crew in twenty minutes and twenty-five seconds.

Mrs. RANDALL, widow of Hon. SAMUEL RANDALL, deceased, and the mother of Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, died suddenly in Warren, R. I., yesterday morning.

The State Editors' and Publishers' Association of Indiana held its annual Convention at Indianapolis on Friday. Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to reduce the duty on printing paper.

The Union Railroad ordinance has passed both branches of the Baltimore City Council. At the completion of the road all the railways leading to Baltimore will connect with tide-water at Canton.

Mr. ARCHIBALD, the newly-appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Red River country, will soon leave Canada to assume the duties of the position.

The Conservatives in Richmond, it is said, were much excited yesterday over rumors that a sufficient number of illegal votes had been discovered by the Commissioners to insure the election of ELLYSON. The Commissioners decline to give any particulars and adjourned until tomorrow.

The shoe and leather trade of Boston has raised $2,635 in aid of the sufferers from the Richmond calamity.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the Cooper Union took place last evening, in the large hall of the building. Gov. HOFFMAN presided, and the exercises were unusually interesting.

The regulations of the Cartage Bureau of the Custom-house have been so far modified as to permit the merchants to send the goods, on which duties have been paid and those intended for the bonded warehouses, to their destination on their own carts upon giving bonds sufficient to secure the Government.

The total number of immigrants arrived at this port for the week ended yesterday was 11,680.

The Government and the Fenians.

The English Press, according to the telegrams we publish this morning, admits that the United States Government has acted promptly in its endeavors to stop the Fenian raid. This is all very well, but we think the feeling is becoming very strong throughout the country that some means ought to be devised of putting an end to the present Fenian mode of liberating Ireland—not so much on account of the Fenians, although the rank and file of them, being both poor and ignorant, are entitled to as much protection at our hands as we can reasonably give them; nor yet on account of the Canadians, though as civilized neighbors they are entitled to expect security and peace, as far as we are concerned—but on our own account, the United States cannot, with common decency or self-respect, permit a third performance of this farce. We go as far as any reasonable men can expect, in allowing the Fenian Republic to be set up within our borders, and letting it raise money, enlist men and collect arms and munitions, and loudly proclaim its intention of declaring war against foreign Powers. We do not say the Government is entitled to any great credit for permitting all this, for we do not know that there is any way of preventing it; but then neither the Fenians nor anybody else can expect it to permit more than this. We cannot allow the new Republic actually to erect forts, or keep troops under arms within our territory, but every thing short of this which it can muster funds to do, we allow it to do.

But then, the impunity which attends these attempts to invade Canada involves us in a more serious responsibility. It, in the first place, encourages the adventurers who prepare them in adhering to this mode of gaining a livelihood; and it enables them to persuade the poor people who supply the money, that the assemblage of large armed mobs, for the purpose of fighting, plundering, and spreading terror through large and populous districts, is no great harm, if some one gives it the name of "war," and represents that the liberation of Ireland is the object aimed at. A more shocking outrage than the raid three years ago was never seen in a peaceable community, but nobody was legally punished for it. Nothing whatever happened to those who took part in it, except failure—but as failure happened to POMPEY, Lord CORNWALLIS and NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, it naturally has no effect whatever in convincing the common run of Fenians that there is anything criminal in these enterprises.

Moreover, we owe something in this matter to civilization. No sane man believes that the Fenians are capable of conquering Canada, or even effecting a formidable lodgment on the soil. Even if they were able to conquer Canada, nobody believes it would produce the liberation of Ireland from British rule. It would be just as sensible to expect Russia to liberate Poland if she heard that our Polish fellow-citizens had overpowered the garrison of Alaska. The great body of the Canadian people hate the Fenians; a considerable body of the Irish people hate them; so that really an invasion of Canada has no more title to excuse as a demonstration against England, than the murder of a bar-keeper as a testimony against intemperance. Means must have some relation to the end, in order to entitle them to the benefit of anything that may be considered praiseworthy in the end. The assassination of the British Minister might be considered by some Fenians a good way of bringing pressure to bear on the British Government; but should we, on that account, pass it over as simply a foolish outburst of patriotism? It is all very well, in judging other people's actions, to try and put ourselves in their place; but, then, in doing so, we are bound not to take leave of our own judgment and moral sense.

In so far as we wink at these invasions, or allow them to pass with impunity, we not only help the Fenian chiefs in their work of imposture, but we do serious injury to our own political system. We ought, therefore, to help to put an end to the disgraceful swindle, and save at least our own side of the border from being overrun once every two or three years by an armed rabble, and our own citizens' property from destruction, either by bringing the leaders of these expeditions to justice, or stationing such a force on the borders as will prevent their being attempted. It is clearly not enough to issue a proclamation and put troops in motion after the Fenian armies have appeared in the field.

By that time, whole counties have been filled with alarm; women and children driven from their homes, telegraphs cut, trains stopped, tracks torn up, and the business of large towns actually suspended, and thousands of men called away from their legitimate occupations.

The Pending Insurance Bill—Does it Create Monopoly?

In reply to our criticism upon the Insurance bill now before Gov. HOFFMAN for approval, a special committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters protest that the object of the measure is to secure an equality of conditions only, as between the home and foreign companies, and that it has no tendency toward monopoly. If this were the real character of the measure, we should have nothing to say against it. On every ground of public policy it is desirable that the precautions which are deemed expedient in relation to our own companies shall be enforced with equal rigor against companies coming hither from other countries. Their exclusion is not expedient, and certainly would not be just. But there is no injustice in exacting from them compliance with the laws which have been enacted for the protection of the public in their dealings with American companies. Let there be an equality of obligations, as well as an equality of rights.

The conclusive objection to the bill which the Governor is asked to sanction is that it does violate this condition of equality. Under the pretense of extending to foreign companies the rules and tests which are applied to home institutions, it establishes requirements which would operate invidiously. This was what we meant when we characterised it as a bill to establish a monopoly, and the statement of the Special Committee which we print today, however plausible, does not alter our estimate of the case.

The allegation is that under this bill foreign companies will enjoy the same privilege as the local companies in respect of the acceptance of risks proportionate to their available capital, subject only to specific deductions and qualifications. The essential question is, what constitutes capital, and how shall its amount be determined? Our home companies have a clear answer. They are at liberty to add to their stock capital the amount of any surplus they may have accumulated, and there is no limitation as to the place or form of investment. They are simply required to show that their means, whether called capital or surplus, are unimpaired. True, the liabilities in other States are taken into consideration, but on the other hand, the companies are credited with whatever they have deposited in those States. In respect of foreign companies, however, a different rule is laid down. The capital possessed and available at their place of organization is ignored. Any surplus they may have acquired is excluded from the account. And though the liabilities existing against them in other States are calculated to the last dollar, the sums on deposit in those States are credited only so far as they may be "immediately available for the payment of losses in this State." The working of this rule was thus exemplified by Mr. W. W. MACFARLAND in the recent argument before the Governor:

> "If one of these companies had on deposit with the Insurance Department two hundred thousand dollars as a basis of insurance, and had a like sum on deposit in the Insurance Department of another State as a basis of insurance there, and specially pledged for the payment of losses on policies issued there, all the liabilities incurred in the latter State would be at once charged, not against capital there pledged for their payment, but against the capital deposited here, so that when the amount of liabilities in the other State reached two hundred thousand dollars, notwithstanding these liabilities were abundantly secured, the company could not issue a policy in this State for a dollar, with its two hundred thousand dollars lying idle and useless in the Department, whereas upon exactly the same state of facts a home company could issue a policy for twenty thousand dollars."

Here, then, is a fundamental difference in favor of the home companies,—and this difference is one element of monopoly. It is plain that the requirements of a measure professedly intended to secure equality before the law, would lay the foundation of gross inequality, without securing to the public any corresponding advantage.

Another instance of unfair discrimination occurs in reference to taxation. Besides taxing the capital of foreign companies on the same basis as the taxation of the capital of home companies, the former are to continue subject to the two per cent. tax upon premiums now provided for. There will be double taxation in one case, single taxation in the other—which is certainly not equality. Under this bill, moreover, the State Superintendent of Insurance is empowered to institute vexatious and costly investigations into the affairs of foreign companies, at the expense of those companies. The clauses covering this point opens a wide door to annoyance, and to something much worse.

Our correspondents insist that our own companies are quite sufficient to transact the fire insurance of the State, the inference obviously intended being that no great inconvenience would follow the withdrawal of the foreign agencies should they refuse to transact business under the pending bill. Upon this point we must be allowed to prefer more disinterested testimony. A very large proportion of our best business firms, in a memorial to the Governor, have emphatically stated that the presence of foreign companies greatly facilitates commerce, and is needed to supply the needs of the mercantile community. These gentlemen must be supposed to be in some degree familiar with the subject, and their statement is directly opposed to that now furnished us by the Committee of Fire Underwriters.

A Leaf from the Arabian Nights.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," sings CAMPBELL, and one of the most curious instances in point is afforded when fiction prefigures actual occurrences. When GOLDSMITH wrote his *Citizen of the World*, which is supposed to be the reflections and comments of a Chinese philosopher who has been translated from his native country to Europe, he had little idea, we may suppose, that his ingenious conception would at a distant day be followed by its realization. Just such an odd coincidence has been presented. In the Spring of 1866, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs granted leave to one of the writers attached to his department to accompany the chief foreign employes in their service on a tour through Europe, with instructions to report upon the condition and aspect of the different countries he should visit. PIN-CH'UN, as this gentleman is somewhat ominously named, paid his visit to the land of the Barbarian accordingly. He appeared in London in the Summer of 1866, and passed some time in England, and subsequently on the continent. After a sojourn of some two years he returned, and presented in due course the fruits of his observation.

The report of PIN-CH'UN has not been made public, and in truth it has only been allowed to circulate in manuscript; but some Englishmen have managed to get hold of a part of it. At all events a translation of a chapter or two, said by the editor to be faithfully rendered, has just been published in our mother tongue by the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is certainly interesting reading, but we must confess to looking upon it with some suspicion. It is not a bit like Mr. DICKENS' *American Notes*. Of course, from China we expect hyperbole just as we expect tea. But the "cracking up" of our English cousins indulged in by the politic PIN-CH'UN is almost too flagrant. We fear it would excite the doubts even of Mr. Pogram or Mr. Hannibal Chollop. To be frank, it seems to have been made up to order with the express purpose of "soft-sawdering" the credulous islanders to whom it was committed. The praises of London, the theaters, and opera-houses, the Crystal Palace, the troops, the public buildings, and even the "Tea Gardens" of "Cremorne," where PIN-CH'UN saw "theatrical displays divinely wonderful beyond conception," are sketched with a pencil dipped in the colors of the most glowing imagination, and rival, indeed, for wonderment and splendor the far-famed descriptions of the *Arabian Nights* themselves. We cannot believe that the small-eyed children of CONFUCIUS will put any faith in these marvelous tales, or that their sugar-tongued countrymen expect them to do so. It is much more likely that a special edition of PIN-CH'UN'S travels has been prepared for home consumption, and that the version from which the *Cornhill Magazine* has extracts, has been artfully concocted to beguile the barbarians of Hong Kong, and to be doled out by them to their brethren of the outer world. An Imperial Vermillion edict would certainly have intercepted a production so opposed to the Chinese *nil admirari* principle, and so replete with contrasts which, unfavorable as they are to the Flowery Kingdom, are calculated to disgust the Celestial faithful. We fear that PIN-CH'UN and the Chinese Foreign Office are becoming adepts in the dangerous art of chaffing; and we warn them when they dispatch a Commissioner across the Pacific to photograph American things and men by way of the Golden Gate of San Francisco, to send one to whom the devious ways of satire are strange, and who will not essay to touch up truth with the gilding of an Oriental fancy. Let the brother to the Sun and Moon see to it that no such humiliating mistake is made in our case. The subject races of Europe may be unable to see through the deception, but not so the children of the Eagle, who are able to gaze on the great orb of day without blenching, and for whom, consequently, the light of truth requires no complimentary embellishment or shade.

Public Opinion and Journalism.

It is at least a generation ago since BERANGER, in his carelessly good-humored way, sang to this effect: "Let people talk as they may, with our children the great men will be journalists, and the favored amusement will be the opera." The epigammatic terseness of the Frenchman's prophecy compares very favorably with the ponderous sententiousness with which an English lord intimated its fulfillment to the members of the Royal Literary Fund at their annual dinner in London the other day. The noble orator confessed that he shared "the profound and growing conviction that the development of our present forms of civilization has a rapidly increasing tendency to transfer the future destinies of the world from the men of action and the men of words to the men of thought and the men of the pen." The approbation with which the sentiment was received may be partially explained by the satisfaction which the British mind receives from the merest platitudes if only uttered by a lord, and partially by the fact that the speaker did really convey an idea which has some foundation in modern society.

It is needful to remark that there is nothing more significant of decaying influence than a loud and persistent assertion of its existence. It has just been shown by the *Economist*, what every one outside of London has been long aware of, that the English metropolitan Press will compare very unfavorably either in vigor, enterprise or circulation, with the daily journals of Paris and New-York. The native insularity of Englishmen is nowhere more visible than in London, and the same spirit that makes the half-educated cockney feel as if the world came to an end out of sight of the dome of St. Paul's, has made the London newspapers very imperfect in their array of news, and very sectional in their reflex of public opinion. The natural consequence has followed that the metropolitan journals are being supplanted by their provincial rivals, and that today London no more represents England than Paris does France.

The obvious inference is that journalistic influence is great, not so much on account of what it is in itself, as because of what it represents. The most powerful thinkers of any age are those who have most faithfully expressed the unuttered thought of thousands, and have shown to the popular mind whither its highest aspirations tended. So in the subordinate sphere of journalism, the Press, is only great because of its power to discern, amid the dust and din of personal strife, the existence of certain great principles which represent the directing current of public opinion. The impersonality of journalism ought to be its main source of strength. The familiar axiom that a whole is greater than its parts is sometimes strangely enough disproved, when a newspaper becomes the mere reflex of the prejudices and prepossessions of any individual mind. The Press and public opinion are, after all, but two parallel forces, mutually reacting upon each other, and either of them will be powerful only in proportion as they are freed from the littleness of the individual, and directed by the greatness of the collective mind.

Incorporated Salvage Companies.

The decision of Judge WOODRUFF in the case of the brig *Birdie*, which we published a few days since, revives a question which has been discussed several times since it first arose, four years ago, in the case of the *Morning Star*. It is as to the rule of compensation which the Courts are to adopt, in cases of salvage services rendered by the employes of corporations, formed for that purpose, such employes having no share in the compensation which the corporation receives for the services rendered.

Judge WOODRUFF seems to have understood the decision in the *Morning Star* case as ruling that salvage could never be awarded to a corporation, and there are some expressions in it which seem to justify the impression. He is so far, therefore, correct in saying that the case of the *Comanche*, recently decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, has established the contrary doctrine. But Judge BETTS held that a rule of estimating salvage compensation, which increases it by reason of the peril incurred and the heroism displayed by the salvors, could not apply in the case of corporations "having only a figurative vitality imparted by positive law, and giving aid only on fixed wages."

The Supreme Court in the case of the *Comanche* does not allude to this rule. It only discusses the question whether corporations can be salvors, and sustains the decision that they can be, by citing many instances in which owners of vessels have been awarded salvage, although they were not on board of them, and did not themselves share in the services which their vessels rendered. The opinion further says that such compensation is awarded to them for "the danger to which the service exposes their property," and that it is not easy to see any reason why the same rule should not be applied when corporations are the owners. Judge WOODRUFF, in his opinion, marks the same distinction. The final result of the cases would seem to be in favor of a rule giving to these corporations such a share of salvage as the Courts award in other cases to the owners of vessels. If there is no reason why they should have less than other owners, there is certainly none why they should have more.

Involuntary Slavery.

If it were possible to trace the hidden springs of human action on all occasions, some very surprising discoveries might be made. It would often be found that the conduct of individuals is determined by circumstances which are least suspected. What has been taken for cause would appear to be effect, and that which has seemed to result from the exercise of the will, to have had its origin in something with which the will had nothing whatever to do. We speak of the tyranny of fashion, for example, and its vast influence upon the fairer sex. But we forget that beauty itself is a tyrant over its possessor, and that she who "with an air and a grace, and a shape and a face, charms like beauty's goddess," does so in obedience to a law of æsthetics none the less real for its non-recognition in a perceptive sense. Fine eyes compel the owner to use them. If they be of the "flashing" order, the owner must perforce flash them; if languid, they must keep up their distinctive character on all occasions. The owner of a pretty face is frequently only a slave to it. The particular charm with which the individual is endowed becomes a ruling influence, and, indeed, may be said to a certain extent to color the whole existence. True, this tendency is modified by the milliner, whose art goes to cultivate that which needs cultivation, to repress that which is obtrusive, and to present a harmonious combination of color and form.

Men are almost equally subject to this despotic influence. It is not given to everybody to possess even one good-looking characteristic. But of many men it can be truly said that they go through life the slaves to some special grace or charm which they have discovered in themselves, or fancy they have discovered. One man has "chest." He has been congratulated by his tailor on the fact; he has proved it by the respirometer over and over again. He, therefore, vindicates his expansiveness on all occasions, and becomes an interesting combination of athlete and pouter pigeon. Who shall say that such a person is not governed by his physical development? Another comes scowling into the world. He has a soul as gentle as a lamb, perhaps, but nature has allotted to his use a pair of what sensation novelists call "orbs," whose chief attribute appears to be to terrify mankind. And so he cultivates the ferocious air. The consequence is that he is the man of all others to whom stern duties are assigned, sorely, perhaps, against his will. He is thus in a false position—nay, the subject of a tyranny which attends him to the grave. Again, there is the victim of forehead. Much bone in that direction is associated somehow with the idea of vast wisdom. The owner, therefore, of an exuberant *os frontis* knows that if he is not, he ought to be, a sage. His duty is clear. He must at all times look wise, and it is astonishing with what success he carries on the process, especially when he can consent to hold his tongue. And this mysterious influence of physical formation is traceable in other ways. Some men devote half their waking hours to the consideration of their hairs, for instance. Nay more, in obedience to what subtle power does a man adopt a wig when his hair has fallen like Autumn leaves? The mustache, too—but here we touch upon a form of beauty to be approached with respect, and even veneration. The frightful responsibility under which this ornament places some people is something for grave study. To say that they are proud of it is not enough. It is the center of their existence. Turned up or down, with a bristling pugnacity or with a romantic droop, its care absorbs the mind continually. Nor is it beyond reason to assert that there are men who appear to live for their mustache alone.

The tyranny of his features over man is, in short, a curious and inexhaustible subject for study and investigation. If some philosopher would devote himself to it he would amuse, if he did not benefit, this world of ours in no slight degree. He might arrive at a solution of many social and historic problems, and prove in how large and profound a sense SHAKESPEARE understood humanity when he said that "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players."

If the citizens of St. Albans have, as Gen. MEADE, asserts, exhibited strong Fenian proclivities, it may be assumed that they are now pretty well cured of them. Between an undisciplined mob smarting under recent defeat on the one hand, and obdurate railway directors and severely critical Government officers on the other, the position of the inhabitants was no enviable one. Apparently, with considerable reluctance, the local authorities have done the best thing they could under the circumstance—purchased tickets for all the returning belligerents who wanted them—and so once more restored peace to their borders. A pitiful history truly for the Fenian raid of 1870; equipped from the hard-won earnings of toil, defeated without a battle, and sent home at the expense of their fellow-citizens. It is to be hoped that the gigantic folly of such movements may now become as evident to the much-deceived humbler ranks of their supporters as it appears to be to those in command, and that the newly-formed resolution of the latter to discontinue so reckless a mode of warfare, may be seconded by such decisive measures on the part of our Government as we have elsewhere recommended.

The action of the Health Board in causing the arrest of the six milkmen who are said to have been found increasing the volume of the nourishing fluid at the expense of its quality, is worthy of all commendation. Not less so is their attention to the shameful condition of sundry streets on the east side. And now that the Department has shown symptoms of renewed activity it may not be out of place to remark that there are fluids more dangerously adulterated than the domestic milk. The kerosene oil now sold in the stores, for example, is well known to owe much of its explosive quality to the introduction of cheapening mixtures. The poisons which are vended throughout the City in the shape of malt and spirituous liquors are also sufficiently notorious, and though the consumption of such drinks may scarcely come under the category of necessaries of life, the moral and physical effects of their adulteration are deplorable enough to demand a prompt and effective remedy.

A good romance has been spoiled in the prosaic explanation so promptly forthcoming about the mysterious box of bones found in the City Hall basement. Had it but been allowed to lie for another nineteen years, who knows what tale of grisly horror might have grown up around the anatomical remains whose owners, laboring under the not unusual impecuniosity of medical students, had been unable to pay the cartage charges. We commend it to the serious attention of historical students, whether some of the best-approved mysteries of the feudal strongholds of the Old World may not probably have had an origin quite as commonplace.

A good idea of the apathy of Republicans throughout the State may be gathered from the aggregate vote cast at the recent judicial election, and by comparing it with the vote recorded in previous years. In 1868 the Republican vote was 849,766, and in 1869 it was 641,707. Taking the official returns from all the counties but five, and estimating those by the others, we find the vote on the 17th has fallen to about 430,000, or about one-half what was cast for GRANT in 1868. In New-York and Kings County the Republican vote has fallen off about 35,000 from last year, while the Democratic vote is about the same. In the rest of the State the Democratic vote is only 180,000 less than last year, while the Republicans have lost 250,000.

A Prussian Count has been studying the progress of Protestantism in Spain. He proceeded to the country, prepared to find that the ancient stronghold of Catholicism would be more likely to furnish examples of no faith at all than of a change of religion. Impartial examination appears, however, to have convinced him that the Reformed doctrines were making steady and substantial progress in the Peninsula. Great anxiety is shown to procure copies of the Bible, and in one church in Madrid an eloquent preacher called TAVIASCO, had drawn around him a congregation numbering two thousand persons. The great desideratum appears to be a supply of educated clergymen, and altogether the Prussian became impressed with the idea that Protestantism had the promise of a brilliant future among the Spaniards.

Simon-pure Democracy is to be found in Fairfield County, Ohio. At a recent convention of the faithful, it was resolved that "the bonded debt of the country should be disowned," and "that we are unalterably opposed to negro citizenship and negro suffrage." Considering that both those issues have been effectually disposed of by constitutional amendments, the resolutions of the Fairfield folk seem about as gratuitous and expressive of political Bourbonism, as can well be conceived. It throws entirely into the shade the Berks County Dutchman who kept voting for Gen. JACKSON for President, regardless of "Old Hickory's" death.

One of the three things at Paris said to be unsurpassed in the world is the Imperial Library—the other two being the *Jardin des Plantes* and the galleries of the Louvre. And yet, although the largest in the world, we are assured on trustworthy authority that the Imperial Library presents some of the oddest imaginable deficiencies. It does not contain, for example, TENNYSON'S *In Memoriam* or *Enoch Arden*, or Mr. MILL'S *Utilitarianism*, or Mr. MAINE'S *Ancient Law*, or either of the editions of SHAKESPEARE edited by COLLIER, DYCE, HALLIWELL or STAUNTON. It has no copy of the London *Times*, and no complete collection of any English or American paper. Considering that the Library is now set down as possessing one million of printed books, and one hundred thousand volumes of manuscripts, these omissions are not a little remarkable.

The *Citizen & Round Table* gives some political gossip in its issue of yesterday. It announces that Mr. ANTHONY J. OLIVER is the most prominent candidate for the vacancy in the School Commission created by the election of Mr. LARREMORE to the Common Pleas bench. It also announces that Assistant District Attorney FELLOWS will take Mr. MORRISSEY'S place in Congress. The *Citizen* may be a good authority on Democratic affairs, but it is not quite so good with reference to Republican events, for it mentions as a current rumor that Minister SICKLES and Collector GRINNELL are soon to change places. We doubt if the rumor had much circulation until the *Citizen* gave it a good start in the world.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Amusements of the Week.

The Italian Opera has been brought to a close this week by the performance of "Il Polituto" and "Il Ballo in Maschera," on Monday and Tuesday, and by a final representation of "Il Trovatore" for the matinee of yesterday. The brief experiment has been highly satisfactory in pecuniary results and fairly so in artistic ones. The chief feature of the week in the world of amusements has, however, been the production of the "Corsican Brothers" at the French Theater. We described at some length on Thursday the main characteristics of this performance, which has been quite generally admired. Mr. FECHTER'S personation of the brothers is perhaps the most symmetrical piece of art with which he has favored us. The melodrama has been well sustained by the other performers engaged, and has been placed upon the stage in a very creditable manner. The "Corsican Brothers" will run, we suppose, as long as the public evince a disposition to see it, and will conclude Mr. FECHTER'S series of representations for the season. No performance of moment has occurred elsewhere.

GOLDSMITH AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

GOLDSMITH'S "Good-natured Man" was acted at the Fifth-avenue Theater on Tuesday night, and is now running there. It is more than one hundred years since the comedy was originally played in London, and over fifty since it has been seen in New-York. The "Good-natured Man" has never had the popularity of "She Stoops to Conquer," and, in spite of Dr. JOHNSON'S partial praise, it has not the same elements for success. One reason for this is that, full of humor as the former play is, it flags unequivocally toward the close. The opening is diverting and artistically managed, but, like many men of genius, GOLDSMITH sometimes wearied of his task before he ended it. If the fifth act of this comedy were as clever as the first and second, we should not hear of half-centuries elapsing in great cities between its representations. It is a mooted question whether the people who "write as they talk" always produce their best attainable effect. Every one has heard the epigram about GOLDSMITH, that "He wrote like an angel, and talked like poor Poll." The first part of "The Good-natured Man" is suggestive of the first clause and the second of the last. *Croaker*, for example, is almost inimitable at the outset. He is, or was, to the English stage a purely original character, and his opening scenes enchanted a critical audience, of whom BURKE, JOHNSON, and others, whose "fame is big in mouths of wisest censure," were members. But *Croaker* falls off so greatly in the sequel that we almost wish that, like *Mercutio*, he had been killed in the third act, in order that our first impression of so racy and entertaining a personage might remain unmodified.

Mr. DALY has put "The Good-natured Man" on the stage in a manner worthy of his steadily-rising reputation as a liberal and tasteful manager. The scenery is well painted and characteristic, the appointments careful and complete, and the costumes uncommonly rich, as well as quaintly accurate. Mr. DAVIDGE'S *Croaker* is one of his best efforts. His elaborate study of unctuous lugubrity, with its subsequent embroidery of imbecile terror, is extremely fine, and well deserved the hearty applause it received. Mr. JAMES LEWIS did not seem quite at ease in *Lofty*, although the nervousness of a first attempt may have somewhat embarrassed him. The part was written for WOODWARD, the light comedian, and does not afford many opportunities for that exhibition of high color in which Mr. LEWIS excels. The performance was nevertheless judiciously conceived and highly relished. Mr. HARKINS was solid and gentlemanly as *Sir William Honeywood*, and Mr. GEO. CLARKE was, as usual, painstaking and agreeable as *Honeywood*. He needs, however, to throw into the part a more decided suggestion of pliancy to keep more vividly before us the unstable will of the man whose constant reverses are due to his inability to say "no." Mr. DE VERE as *Jarvis*, and Mr. EVANS as *Leontine*, deserve commendation for care and earnestness. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT is rather out of her element in the high comedy of *Miss Richland*, but took much trouble, and with remunerative effect, to give a satisfactory embodiment. Miss KIEHL looked pretty and did her best in *Olivia*. Mrs. GILBERT was a picturesque and efficient *Mrs. Croaker*, and Miss AMY AMES got some hearty laughs as *Garnet*. The comedy was brought to a spirited conclusion by the recital of a new epilogue by Mr. WM. WINTER, a neat and smart bit of writing, well in harmony with the rest of the performance, and containing some passages of singular beauty. As a whole, the "Good-natured Man," as presented by Mr. DALY, is a creditable revival and an enjoyable entertainment.

GOLDSMITH'S comedy may be seen here every night until Tuesday, June 7, which is fixed for the first representation of VICTORIEN SARDOU'S new Parisian success of "Fernande."

THE "FORTY THIEVES" AT NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The "Forty Thieves" were again introduced last week at Niblo's to crowded houses. We cannot say, in strictness, that the piece appeared in a new dress. Some of the scenery was old, and the habiliments of some of the young ladies were rather the worse for wear. The female members of the troupe, with two exceptions, seem designed by nature, as well as avocation, to play the useful rôle of foils to Miss LYDIA THOMPSON. If their persons be clumsy and their walk constrained, we naturally glance with renewed interest at *Ganem's* graceful figure and charming gait. In the latter point, indeed, Miss THOMPSON takes rank next to Mlle. SCHNEIDER. Her face, in profile, shows uncommon delicacy of outline, while it exhibits by turns the *naiveté*, archness and contagious fun which compose the genius of light comedy. Miss MARKHAM, who commands the Forty, was, by contrast with her henchman, gorgeous. Not to speak of abundant golden hair, the tunic and *bottines*, to which her raiment was limited, fairly blazed with scarlet and gold, while her nether limbs were cased in pink "samite, mystic, wonderful." She made a doughty Captain, and directed with no little skill the evolutions of her awkward squad. *Margiana* (Miss WETHERSBY) is a valuable member to this company. She is pretty, and, although clearness is perhaps superfluous in pieces of this kind, is manifestly clever. The words of her part did not from her lips appear inane, which was the equivalent of a triumph. She is almost the only actress we have observed to be associated with Miss THOMPSON who has not appeared to be oppressed by the latter's superior *sang froid* and experience of the stage. Miss WETHERSBY is stimulated, not subdued. We presume that the motives which draw crowds to such spectacles as the "Forty Thieves" are by this time pretty well understood. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the language of the piece is entirely disregarded by the audience. An exceptional flash invokes irresistible laughter. For instance, Miss MARKHAM's Lieutenant—who is, by the way, in dress and gesture rather a clever reproduction of the mediæval *Capitaine Fracasse*—is compelled by the author of this *play* to utter the following puns: "My *jars*," he says, "are in *Jar*-sey," and, he adds, "this *jar*-gon will *jar* on my ailments." Will it be believed that these remarks provoke considerable merriment? After this there is but one marvel left—that Mr. FECHTER should have been appreciated in the same theater.

MR. J. H. M'VICKER AT BOOTH'S THEATER.

Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE, having ended his successful engagement, Mr. J. H. McVICKER is announced to appear to-morrow night at Booth's Theater in Mr. C. GAYLER's American comedy, called "Taking the Chances." Mr. McVICKER, although comparatively little known in the Metropolis, is one of the best of our American actors. Beginning as a delineator of Yankee peculiarities, he diverged into a wide range of comedy, and became in the West, chiefly in Chicago, a deservedly great favorite. As Mr. McVICKER's experience ripened, he became a remarkably quiet actor, and in this he has been honorably distinguished from many, both in the range of tragedy and comedy, who have made themselves conspicuous on the Western stage. He has not been seen on the New-York boards since the epoch of Mr. BURTON, but we will venture, from what we know of his style and culture, to predict that Mr. McVICKER will make at least a satisfactory impression, and we shall not be surprised if the effect produced by him should prove much more decided than this phrase would imply. He is at present the successful manager of a fine theater in Chicago, and, as is generally known here, is the father-in-law of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

The Summer season, under Mr. THEODORE MOSS, begins with Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM's drama "The Red Light," on June 6. For this play, in which the popular author will himself take a part, extensive preparations have been made, and appearances are decidedly favorable to auspicious results. A variety of comedies have been seen at this theater during the past week, and a similar *mélange* is offered for the week to come. "The Honeymoon" is advertised for Monday and Thursday, "Married Life" for Tuesday, "Love's Sacrifice" for Wednesday and Saturday, "The Rent Day" and "Is He Jealous" for Friday, and "Americans in Paris" and "Trying It On" for the Saturday matinée.

Miscellaneous.

We are informed that Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK has been preparing in Germany with great diligence for her forthcoming season in the United States, and that she will sail for New-York about the middle of June. Mme. JANAUSCHEK is without doubt one of the finest of living actresses, and, from what we hear of her progress and the repertory of pieces she intends to bring out, she will probably surpass in her second campaign in America the prosperous results of her first....Miss LINDA DIETZ, who made, some weeks since, at the theater of the Union League Club, as an amateur, one of the best first appearances we have seen, is regularly engaged by Mr. DALY for his next dramatic season at the Fifth-avenue Theater. Mr. DALY has secured a young native artist of decided ability and of much personal attraction, and we believe that the progress of Miss DIETZ will approve the sagacity of a manager who has shown himself ever ready to foster American talent. Mr. DALY has made other promising engagements, which will do much, with the succession of brilliant pieces he has in view, to assure the prosperity of his coming season....Miss KATE FIELD is making numerous engagements to lecture next season. In addition to her lecture on the "Adirondacks," which has been found acceptable far and wide, Miss FIELD is preparing two new discourses, one upon personal recollections of ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, and the other upon Actors and Acting. Miss FIELD has been highly eulogized by the Press of Boston and other places, but we hope and believe that this will not prevent her from cultivating to their best excellence the talents she possesses. She has done wisely hitherto to steer clear of certain topics by whose discussion some ladies of ambition and limited intellect and education often succeed in making themselves ridiculous, and in the paths she has chosen has an excellent prospect before her of profit and honor.

Home Notes.

Mr. C. D. HESS commences a season of English opera at the Chicago Opera House on Oct. 2....A Swedish Theater is open in Chicago....Mr. JEFFERSON acted in Masonic Temple, in Louisville, last week....The Richings Troupe sing in Washington this week....Mr. F. A. AIKEN's dramatization of "Fernande" has been performed at the Chicago Museum....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was at McVicker's Theater, Chicago....The Cincinnati *Times* says: "We are informed that a club of Chicago merchants, who purpose visiting this city during the great Saengerfest, have raised a purse of $10,000 for incidental expenses, and have already engaged every room in the Walnut-street House for their accommodation."....Miss SOPHIE WORRELL is advertised to act in New-Haven this week....GEORGE VANDENHOFF has purchased a house and grounds in Portsmouth, N. H., and will reside their during the Summer....A street fight between managers RAYMOND and CORBIN, and the physical downfall of the latter, are reported from the corner of Montgomery and Commercial streets, in San Francisco....Miss EFFIE GERMON acts in Washington Saturday, on the occasion of a benefit performance for her mother....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT acts at Selwyn's Theater to-morrow, and on June 13 Mr. WYNDHAM and company will there present "The Lancers"....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS acts at the Boston Theater to-morrow...."Fernande" is being acted at the Boston Museum...."Il Trovatore" is to be sung in Chicago Monday, by Signor LEFRANC, Miss MCCULLOCH and Mme. GAZZANIGA....The many friends of Mr. HENRY C. JARRETT will rejoice to learn that he has greatly improved in health during his sojourn at the Hot Springs in Arkansas. The health of Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, who is at the same place, is also much bettered...There will be a grand musical festival in Springfield Mass., on June 7 and 8. Three concerts will be given. For the first, the soloists will be PAREPA-ROSA, WHITNEY, the basso, ARBUCKLE and GEORGE E. WHITING, with a chorus of nearly five hundred singers. A miscellaneous programme will be presented, including the celebrated "Inflammatus" from ROSSINI's Stabat Mater. The second (national) concert on the afternoon of the 9th will be reserved for the more "stunning" effects under direction of Mr. P. S. GILLMORE. Several pieces will be given by full orchestra and some by orchestra and chorus with organ, cannon and church-bell accompaniments, *a la* the Boston Jubilee of last year. There will also be solos at this concert by WHITNEY, ARBUCKLE and Mrs. H. M. SMITH, of Boston. At the third and final concert, on the evening of the 9th, HAYDN's Oratorio of the Creation will be performed, with the solos by Mrs. SMITH, Mr. CASTLE and Mr. WHITNEY.

Foreign Notes.

ROYAL GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND.

The twenty-fifth anniversary festival on behalf of the funds of this charity, was celebrated on May 15, at the St. James' Hall, under the Presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES. The Prince, in proposing the toast of the evening, said: "When I look around me this evening, and see so numerous an assemblage before me, I feel no doubt that you all evince the great interest you take in this excellent charity. What charity could be better than this? When one thinks how much amusement and pleasure we all of us derive by going to the theater, does it ever occur to us that the actors and actresses have very hard lives to undergo? They may be sick or ill, but still they must appear. Perhaps one of you may have to act a comical part, although perchance he may have only recently lost one of his nearest and dearest relatives. After their natural talents have faded, and when they can no longer appear on the stage, would you wish them to starve? [Cries of "No, no."] Certainly not, gentlemen, and it was in order to prevent them starving that this most excellent charity was instituted, and what makes it still more meritorious is that it was formed by the actors themselves." In reply to the toast of the drama, Mr. DION BOUCICAULT remarked that he had to face a most appalling difficulty. How could he speak of "The Drama" without alluding to what they had all heard so much of lately—viz., the decline of dramatic literature and the degradation to which the drama had fallen? They would be well aware that that would be a very delicate subject for him to enter upon, and one that he could assure them that he was not at all inclined to undertake. But how could he avoid reference to such a subject, which was universally acknowledged by all those persons of refined tastes who only went to the opera? He felt almost like the Japanese nobleman who was conducted into the illustrious presence of royalty and invited to perform the happy dispatch upon his own person. He would for a few moments address himself to the drama, and they would, perhaps, allow him to speak to the drama of the period. Every period had its drama—he meant that kind of drama that offered to them the age and body of the time. Was it not reasonable that as the times changed the drama would change also? (hear.) Had the times changed? He would direct their attention to the newspapers of the present day. Did they find the leading articles of the same quality and style as those written in former times by ADDISON, STEELE, and GOLDSMITH? No, they found simply the literature of the period a very good, useful literature. When he turned to the Royal Academy, he did not find pictures like those painted by REYNOLDS, HOGARTH and GAINSBOROUGH, but he found domestic and other subjects illustrative of the taste of the period. The age was utilitarian. There was a time when the drama was chiefly patronized by the wealthy classes, and when the poorer classes only resorted to it on very exceptional occasions. Now it was almost their sole recreation. They had no balls, concerts, parties, trips up the Rhine, or shooting excursions to Scotland, but the theater was their concert, banquet, and only relaxation. They were rapidly leaving the pot-house for the intellectual amusement afforded by the drama, and if at present their taste was low, let them not be impatient with them. Let their faculties be improved as fast as possible. No one who had visited the theaters would deny that there was growing up among the audience a great and noble public, full of kind and gentle emotions, educated up to a certain point, and leaving to the dramatic author the province of completing the education in full.

M. COHEN'S NEW OPERA.

Writing of M. COHEN's new work at the Opéra Comique, *Galignani's Messenger* expresses the belief that "Dea" is not a work which will attract the public. "It is a lively, dashing little work," he continues, "on which M. COHEN has embroidered two or three taking melodies: for instance, *Dea's* waltz movement, the tenor's air, 'Sur les flots bleus de l'Amazone,' and 'Comme un oiseau, dans son doux nid,' but it is not of the stuff which will draw the crowd. *Dea* is a lost child, who has been stolen by wild Indians and carried off to the desert of the Pampas. There, after eighteen long years, the lost child was found in her Indian wigwam by her mother, brother, and a botanist, who went there 'culling of simples;' but he fell in love with *Dea*, as also did the brother, with his newly-discovered sister, but this strange attachment was subsequently satisfactory settled opera-comically by the revelation of the Indians that the girl was not *Dea* at all, for the real one had died long ago, but, as the tribe were fond of her, they gave her name to another stolen child; and so, in the end, the botanist gives up the bride to his rival. We are much indebted, however, to this opera for presenting to us a charming *débutante*, Mlle. LINA DALTI, whose fine soprano voice will prove a tower of strength to the theater. The infusion of some younger and fresher element was much needed, as Mme. UGALDE, Mme. MARIE CABEL, and Miles. BELIA and CICO, are each and all excellent in their way."

THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Third Day's Session—Consideratoin of the Report on Covenanting.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church reassembled at 9 A. M., yesterday, in the church in Twenty-eighth-street, nearly all the delegates being present. The Moderator, Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN, occupied the chair, and after the usual devotional exercises the Synod took up the special order of the day—the consideration of the report on covenanting, which was presented on Friday. The report was read over by sections, and a good many verbal amendments were proposed and adopted. An addition was proposed to the fore part of the report, called the confessions, so as to include among the sins enumerated as having been committed, the "the violation of the ordinance of marriage," in the frequent procurement of divorces on insufficient grounds. The addition was agreed to without opposition.

The document anathematizes atheists and infidels, and deplores that they, with "other vile men," are made constitutionally eligible to the most responsible positions under the Government. It deplores also that the nation refuses to recognize the supremacy of the Bible in national affairs, and to encourage the true Christian religion, and bewails the swearing, drunkenness and crime that exist. It asserts Presbyterianism to be the only divinely-instituted form of government in the Christian Church, and disowns all other forms of ecclesiastical polity, as without authority of Scripture, and as damaging to purity, peace and unity in the household of faith. It discountenances secret orders of all kinds, and condemns Popery, Pantheism, Infidelity, Atheism, Naturalism, Spiritualism, Formalism and Indifferntism. It believes the Church to be one, sectarianism to be sinful, and conforms its belief to the Westminster Confession and Catechisms.

The Synod had not finished the reading of the report when the hour of adjournment arrived, and it will be resumed as the special order on Monday morning, to which time the Synod adjourned. Owing to the fact that many of the clergymen in attendance were desirous of leaving the City in order to supply pulpits in the neighboring towns today, no afternoon session of the Synod was held yesterday.

Sad Case of Suicide.

The body of the man found floating a day or two ago in the dock at the foot of East Thirty-fourth street, and thence removed to the Morgue, has, by means of letters found among the clothing, been identified as that of WILLIAM S. SICKLES, who formerly lived at No. 234 East Thirty-third-street. There is but little doubt, judging from the tone of the following letters, that the deceased man rashly ended his life, but the cause of the act is yet to be brought to light:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 7, 1870.

MY DEAR WIFE: Weep not for me; weep for yourself and child. May the God of Love and Mercy ever bless you and WILLY, is the dying prayer of your heart-broken WILL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

MY DEAR WIFE: Immediately inform my parents. Do not allow any inquest or examination. Let the City authorities bury me. Your affectionate husband, WILL.

To whom it may concern:

If my wife should not be at home, ask to see the lady of the house and inform her.

A testimonial dated May 4, 1866, was also found, signed by BRADLEY, KEEFER, WELTY & CO., Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard-street, stating that he had been in their employ, and left to go to the East Indies.

It will be perceived by the date of the letters that SICKLES must have committed suicide about four months ago, since which time his family have doubtless been in a state of anxiety about his fate. Where they are at the present time is unknown; but they will be sought for as soon as possible. The absence of money on the body, and the presence of a pawnticket, leads to the belief that pecuniary distress was the cause of the rash act. Coroner KEENAN will, however, inquire into the facts of the case.

Forgery of a Bank Check.

On Friday last EMANUEL CARR presented a check of $12 to Mr. JOHN IRELAND, of No. 770 Broadway, purporting to be signed by LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 25 Bond-street, and requested its payment. Mr. IRELAND immediately suspected the check was a forgery, and detained CARR until he ascertained from the gentlemen whose names were affixed to it if it were genuine. The latter, upon seeing it pronounced it a forgery, and the man was arrested. He was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge Cox and held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Album of Illustrated Autograph Verses.

The remarkable collection of original sketches by the most eminent American artists, accompanied by autograph copies of favorite verses by American poets, is now well-known to all lovers of art and literature—having been exhibited at the recent bazaar for the "Sheltering Arms," and also at a private residence in the Second-avenue during the Winter. Few experiments of the kind have been so successful; the benevolent and accomplished lady through whose patient and tasteful exertions the beautiful result has been achieved, intends to devote the proceeds from the sale of the Album to that noble charity, the Woman's Hospital. It will be offered at auction by LEAVITT & CO., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the evening of the 4th of June. It is seldom so desirable an opportunity occurs at once to aid an excellent benevolent object, and secure an unique artistic prize.

WASHINGTON.

The Tax Bill in the House—Important Amendments—Senator Chandler on the Commerce Question—Nominations and Confirmations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The House devoted the greater part of its session today to the initial consideration of the Tax bill, and a large number of amendments to the first section were considered and voted on, but mainly rejected. Mr. ALLISON made a determined effort to reduce the proposed tax on deposits of public money from one quarter of one per cent. per month to one-eighth of one per cent. per month. It was lost, 62 to 63. Mr. SARGENT secured an amendment fixing the special tax on faro banks and other gambling games, such as *rouge et noir*, &c., at $1,000 per table. He also offered an amendment, which was adopted, fixing the special tax on small distillers of spirits from apples, peaches or grapes, who make less than ten barrels per year, at $10 instead of $25, as now. An amendment was also adopted adding to existing taxes one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales or contracts or for gold, stocks or bonds, which are settled without the delivery of such gold, stocks or bonds. The first section comprises thirty-one pages or over one-third of the bill, and the consideration thereof was substantially concluded today.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate listened for over an hour today to a speech on American commerce from Senator CHANDLER, which was chiefly in opposition to the feature of Mr. LYNCH's bill now before the House. The bill to appropriate $11,000 for the poor of the District was then taken up and discussed until adjournment. This last proposition is a very absurd one. Early in the session, Congress authorized a very large issue of rations to the poor people of the city, which was a proper way of distributing its alms. But now it is proposed that this money shall be distributed by a female agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. The bill can hardly pass; certainly not in time for the coming election.

PERSONAL.

Major RAYMOND H. PERRY, United States Commercial Agent at San Domingo City, who signed the Perry-Gautier Treaty, arrived in the city this morning.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amounts to $604,000.

Shipments to the United States Treasurer, Government Depositories, and National Banks.

Legal tender notes	$620,959
Fractional currency	156,745
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	726,763
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust for national banks as security for circulation	342,299,750
And for public deposits	16,284,100
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	313,610
Total amount burned	23,908,697
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	286,480
Total amount issued therefor	23,619,855
Balance due for mutilated notes	288,812
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,474,842
Currency balance in Treasury today	13,271,704
Coin balance	107,549,380
Certificates included	36,208,000
Internal revenue receipts today	993,613
Receipts for the month	18,102,486
For fiscal year to date	156,102,486

CONFIRMATIONS.

In the Executive Session of the Senate today the motion to reconsider the confirmation of T. J. HARRISON as Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee, which has been pending, was withdrawn, and his confirmation is now announced. The Senate also today confirmed the following nominations: JOHN PRATT, United States Marshal, New-Mexico; GEO. W. TRUE, Surveyor Customs, Portland, Me.; CHAS. O. BURTON, Postmaster, Stockton, Cal.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate this afternoon:

DRAKE DEKAY, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Magdalen, Mexico.

JOHN LINGAFELT, to be Postmaster at Hollidaysburg, Penn.

ASPATIO T. WILSON, to be Postmaster at Barre, Mass.

THOMAS KNEIL, to be Postmaster at Westfield, Mass.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 28.

Mr. STOCKTON called up the bill to provide for buildings for Post-offices, United States Revenue, Pension and Judicial offices in Trenton, N. J. Passed.

ANOTHER OCEAN CABLE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from the American Cable Company of New-York State, proposing to lay a cable from New-York City to the Azore Islands, thence to Lisbon, Portugal, thence to Lands End, England, and thence to Havre and Amsterdam, and asking for such aid as Congress may be willing to extend. Referred.

THE WRONGS OF COLORED CITIZENS.

Mr. SUMNER also presented a petition from the colored citizens of Maryland, setting forth that they are exposed to proscription when they travel either by land or water; that they are treated there in accordance with the infamous decision of the late Chief-Justice; denied comfortable lodging, and in their transit from one place to another are assigned quarters under cattle's feet, where they experienced bodily harm; and asking for a remedy by Congress. Mr. SUMNER said the subject was now under consideration by the Judiciary Committee, to which he asked the reference of the paper. It was so referred.

THE REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

At 12¼ o'clock Mr. CHANDLER proceeded to address the Senate upon the resolution recently introduced by him for restoring our foreign commerce to American vessels. He said our domestic and coastwise commerce was never in a more favorable condition than now, but our flag had been driven from foreign traffic. The question was how best to restore our former prestige in that traffic. He referred to the gradual substitution of steam-propellers for American wooden ships, by which iron had taken the place of wood, and steam the place of wind. Then passing to a consideration of the question as to the best means of again acquiring our position as one of the chief carriers of the world, he said the idea that a remedy was to be found in ship-building was not tenable. You might build ten thousand ships, but if you cannot build them profitably you have no commerce. We might, by the abrogation of all treaties, impose differential duties between our own and all other flags; but this would yield no practical benefit, because other nations might pass retaliatory laws. In regard to drawbacks, he took issue as to the soundness of the proposition of universal drawback in Mr. LYNCH's bill, in view of the necessity for protection of our foreign commerce. While the domestic required no protection, he would favor a drawback equal to the amount of the duty on imported materials, to be used in the construction of iron vessels intended for foreign traffic. He then referred to the advantage enjoyed by the English over American ship-builders in the difference of wages of labor, and replied to a suggestion by Mr. SHERMAN as to whether, by the substitution of machinery for labor, this difference could be overcome. He thought the result would be the reverse. He had found in English ship-yards every species of material used in vessel-building manufactured in the yard, excepting only iron ore and coal, which, in the yard he visited, was brought from a yard seven miles distant. He then showed the difference in the cost of construction. A three thousand ton iron ship costing in this country from six to eight hundred thousand dollars could be built in England for from three to four hundred thousand dollars. An instance of economy of iron over wooden vessels was shown in the fact that one three thousand ton iron propeller could carry as much freight as nine sailing vessels of a thousand tons each. Mr. CHANDLER discussed at length the disadvantages of the United States in attempting to compete at once with foreign nations in the carrying trade. The question was, whether it was better to permit our citizens for a limited period to go into the markets of the world and buy ships that could and would compete with foreign vessels, or whether subsidies should be paid. Let our builders have a drawback, and in a few years we would beat the world at iron ships, as we had at wooden ships. The most effective remedy, he thought, was in the enlargement of our domestic commerce by the extension of our borders and the absorption of the Gulf Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Canada and Columbia. San Domingo stood knocking at the door for admission, and he would annex the island without further delay. Its possession would give us the key to the Gulf, and in five years we would have Cuba and all the other islands. Then, having control of the products of the tropics, we would make all the world tributary. In this connection he said that in 1858 a Democratic Senate was willing to pay two hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, yet the productions of the island were not at all equal to those of San Domingo.

Mr. HOWARD desired to hear his colleague's opinion as to the acquisition of Cuba by purchase.

Mr. CHANDLER thought it would be more sensible for Cuba to pay this Government than to receive pay for being made a part of this country. He would never give a copper for the island, and that since voting to buy that iceberg Alaska, he had not felt like buying any more land. He did not propose to pay money for Cuba under any pretense.

Mr. SUMNER inquired as to the probable cost of a war resulting from the acquisition of San Domingo.

Mr. CHANDLER asserted that if the American flag was hoisted in that island it would be impossible to get up a war there; that at best there was no one there disposed to fight. He proceeded to show from authority and statistics the fertility of the soil and the natural wealth of the island, and that diplomacy and diplomatic dinners had more than anything else to do with preventing its annexation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

At 12¾ o'clock the Senate proceeded with the District of Columbia business. The bill to prevent any officer or employe of the Corporation from acting as an election or registration officer was passed. The bill to authorize a stenographer for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY was deputed by resolution to preside during the temporary absence of the Vice-President. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SMITH, of Vermont, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to whether any telegraph companies, having offices in New-York City, have refused or neglected to report to the proper Assessor the amount of their gross receipts, as required by law. Adopted.

PENSIONS.

Mr. WILLARD, Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary pensions and the war of 1812, reported several pension bills; among others, bills renewing the pensions to two pensioners in Tennessee, payment of which had been suspended during the war. Discussion ensued, and as much opposition was developed, the bill was withdrawn.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

Mr. WILLARD also reported a general bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of 1812.

The bill grants pensions of $8 a month to the surviving officers and enlisted and drafted men, including militia and volunteers of the military and naval service of the United States, who served consecutively three months in the war of 1812, and were honorably discharged, and who are in circumstances which render them dependent upon others for support, and who gave no aid or comfort to the enemy during the late rebellion.

Mr. WINANS moved to amend by striking out the exception in reference to giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and addressed the House in advocacy of the amendment, arguing that the old men were physically incapable of rendering active aid to the rebellion.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by including the surviving widows of such officers and men married before or during the war of 1812, and who are in like circumstances. This caused a long discussion, in which Messrs. BINGHAM, BUTLER and POTTER supported the amendment, and Messrs. HAWLEY, LOGAN, MAYNARD, and others opposed it.

Mr. SMITH, of Iowa, desired to offer an amendment to strike out the words "consecutively for three months," and Mr. COBURN one to make the pensions payable at the passage of the bill; but Mr. WILLARD did not allow them to be offered.

Mr. WILLARD, in his closing remarks, said that the bill would apply to from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand persons. As to the number of widows to whom it would apply, if Mr. HOLMAN's amendment was adopted it was impossible to make an estimate or a guess, but he thought that the adoption of that amendment would seriously endanger the passage of the bill in the Senate, and therefore he judged it unwise to load the bill unnecessarily. He opposed the amendments offered by Mr. WINANS, because the exception was confined in the words of the bill to those who adhered to the rebellion or exercised functions of any office under it. These were voluntary acts.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and pending amendments. The amendment offered by Mr. WINANS was rejected by yeas 60, nays 111. Mr. HOLMAN's amendment, making the bill apply also to widows who had been married before the close of the war, was agreed to by 83 yeas to 34 nays. The bill was then passed.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Mr. INGERSOLL made an ineffectual effort to have the House go to business on the Speaker's table, and the House then, at 1½, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes. Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered a number of amendments to the first section, mostly second changes in the text, which were agreed to.

Stock Sales and Contracts.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK the tax on sales and contracts for the sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver was reduced from two cents for every one dollar to one cent—the present rate.

Sale of Gold through Clearing-House.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to insert the provision taxing contracts for the sale or delivery of gold coin through a clearing-house or other institution one-twentieth of one per cent. additional. Agreed to.

Gambling in Gold and Stocks.

A member offered an amendment doubling the tax on all gambling operations of gold and stocks. Agreed to. This was recommended by the Committee on Banking in its report on the gold panic.

Sales by Foreign Brokers.

The paragraph in regard to foreign commercial brokers was make to read: "Foreign commercial brokers whose annual sales do not exceed $100,000, shall pay each a special tax of $1,000," &c.

Claim Agents.

The paragraph relating to claim agents was amended by striking out the different rates, and leaving it to read, "Claim agents shall each pay $10."

Lottery Managers.

The paragraph relating to lottery managers was amended by increasing the tax from $3,000 to $5,000.

Retail Liquor-Dealers.

The paragraph relating to retail liquor-dealers was amended by adding the words, "Any retail liquor-dealer who sells only wines or malt liquors shall be required to pay only half the above rates of taxation."

Wholesale Liquor-Dealers.

The paragraph relating to wholesale liquor-dealers was amended so as to read: "Wholesale liquor-dealers shall each pay $100, and $10 additional for every $1,000 on all sales in excess of $25,000."

Savings Banks.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the exemption of savings institutions was limited to those not authorized to receive a higher rate of interest than the rate authorized by the general laws of the States wherein they are located. On motion of Mr. WOODWARD, the proviso exempting savings banks from tax was made a general exemption by striking out the words, "limiting it to deposits invested in United States securities, and to deposits less than $500 made in the name of any one person.

Bankers.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to bankers the words, "and a tax of one-quarter of one per cent. each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer, or any disbursing officer of the United States."

Bank Deposits.

Mr. PETERS moved to strike out of the sentence taxing the average amount of deposits one twenty-fourth of one per cent. per month the words "other than public moneys of the United States," so as to leave them subject only to that tax. After a brief discussion both amendments were rejected. On motion of Mr. PETERS, the following words were added: "And no national bank shall be compelled to continue as a depository of the public funds longer than such bank may elect."

State Bank Notes.

Mr. PETERS moved to reduce the tax on circulating notes of State banks from ten to two and a half per cent. Mr. INGERSOLL opposed the amendment strenuously, and advocated a larger circulation of greenbacks. The amendment was rejected.

Public Amusements.

Mr. WOODWARD moved to reduce the tax on proprietors of places of public amusements—first-class from $200 to $100. Rejected. On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the paragraph relating to places of public amusements was amended by reducing the tax on gross receipts of the owner or lessee of any permanently located place of amusement from three to one per cent. Mr. INGERSOLL moved to strike out the sentence, and declared himself opposed to the whole system of a tax on gross receipts, as the principle could not be defended on any equitable ground whatever. Rejected.

Gambling-Houses.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT an additional paragraph was inserted taxing proprietors of gambling games, such as faro, *rouge et noir, vingt et un*, &c., $1,000 for every table where such games are played.

Billiard-Rooms, &c.

Mr. KERR moved to reduce the tax on bowling-alleys and billiard-tables from $20 to $10 on each alley and table. Rejected.

Hotels.

On motion of Mr. ELA, the paragraph as to hotels, inns or taverns, was amended, by excluding taverns where the yearly rent of the property is not more than $100.

Distillers, &c.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the paragraph taxing distillers, making it read: "Each distiller shall pay $4 for every barrel of distilled spirits produced by him containing forty gallons to the barrel." He offered it in the interest of small distillers, who produced less than twenty-five barrels yearly. The amendment was opposed by Mr. SCHENCK, and was rejected.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, the paragraph relating to distillers was amended by taxing distillers of spirits from apples, peaches or grapes, producing ten barrels or less within a year, $40, and $4 for every barrel produced in excess of ten barrels.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out of the paragraph relating to rectifiers the proviso that it shall apply to authorized distillers who merely rectify spirits of their own production. The amendment was opposed by Mr. PROSSER.

Without disposing of the amendment, the House, at 4:20 o'clock, adjourned until Tuesday next.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the Produce Exchange—Construction of a New Canal Recommended.

A special meeting was convened at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of urging Congress to assist in providing cheap transportation between the Eastern and Western States. Mr. S. D. HARRISON, President, who occupied the Chair, introduced Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, as delegate from the Association representing the Western States.

Mr. FAIRCHILD, in an extended address, explained the present position of the question and the great advantages the plan proposed would confer on the entire Union. The object was to cheapen transportation between the East and West, by opening up a communication between the producers of the Western States and the consumers of the Eastern States. He then proceeded to show the feasibility of the plan and the great advantages afforded by nature for its execution. At the extension of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers they formed an elbow, with but a mile and a half of intervening territory, and the construction of a canal between them was an operation which the sandy nature of the ground would greatly facilitate. The formation of this canal was all that was desired to open up a perfect channel of communication with all the Western States. It married the Mississippi with the lakes, and joined four-fifths of the navigable waters of the United States. It would be impossible to estimate the benefits which the success of the scheme would confer on the people of the Western States. It would facilitate and cheapen transportation, and would provide a market for millions of bushels of grain which, under present circumstances, are yearly burned. To the people of the Eastern States it would be equally beneficial, and the advantages it would confer upon the commerce of the country would be inestimable. The cost of the entire work would be about four millions and a half of dollars, but the profits which would accrue to the nation from it would be over ten and a half millions annually. In the West a strong feeling had been awakened in regard to it, and the movement now inaugurated demanded the sympathies of the entire country. He maintained it was not a question to be considered by a private company, but was of national importance; and in conclusion urged that the influence of the Produce Exchange be exerted to secure the passage of a bill through Congress favoring the measure now in contemplation.

On the motion of Mr. J. H. HERRICK the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of cheap transportation between the grain-producing and the grain-consuming States between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic cities, is not only of great and increasing interest to the producers and consumers, but is of vast commercial importance, presenting the question continually whether our products can or cannot be transported to other countries without loss. Neither the agriculturist nor the buyer of his products can prosper, unless cheaper facilities are offered for carrying between the West and the East than have hitherto been presented, by lines of land transportation. The subject is one in which the whole people are interested, and is national in its character and results.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this association, the water communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan can be made to float freighted steam-boats at the lowest stage of water, and is a great public necessity which will be cheaply realized by an expenditure of $5,000,000 or $6,000,000.

Resolved, That this association earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of Congress and the National Government, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the Senators from this State, and the Representatives from this City and Brooklyn.

The meeting then terminated.

CRICKET.

Match Between the Manhattan and St. George Clubs—The Former Victorious.

An exciting match at cricket took place between the first elevens of the Manhattan Club and the St. George Club, yesterday, at the grounds belonging to the latter organization at West Hoboken. The game commenced about 12 o'clock, with the St. George's men at the bat. It terminated shortly after 6 P. M., resulting in a victory for the Manhattan Club. Some very fine batting was witnessed on the part of COOPER, of the St. George Club, his entire run being 49. He was missed at the wicket on the ninth run. BYRON, of the Manhattan Club, also performed good service as a batster. He scored a total of 52 runs. KEARSLEY, of the same club, made two excellent off drives which added 8 to his count. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.

Kendall, c. Tyler, b. Byron	5
Bance, c. Horsford, b. Tilly	5
Cooper, c. and b. Tilly	49
Cater, b. Tucker	1
Butterfield, b. Tilly	1
Talbot, b. Tucker	0
Jones, not out	24
Fortier, c. and b. Tilly	1
Houghton, l. b. w., b. Kearsley	0
Ogilby, b. Kearsley	0
McKean, c. Jackson, b. Byron	2
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2; wides, 3	8
Total	96

Wickets—1 for 6, 2 for 36, 3 for 39, 4 for 43, 5 for 48, 6 for 49, 7 for 87, 8 for 87, 9 for 89, 10 for 96.

MANHATTAN CLUB.

Kearsley, b. Butterfield	17
Horsford, run out	0
Tyler, c. Jones, b. Butterfield	0
Tilly, b. Butterfield	0
Jackson, b. Houghton	13
Dorling, c. Cooper, b. Houghton	4
Byron, b. Fortier	52
Tucker	9
Livesey, c. Bance, b. Butterfield	10
Hayward, b. Jones	0
Neeves, not out	6
Byes, 8; leg byes, 1	9
Total	120

Wickets—1 for 0, 2 for 0, 3 for 0, 4 for 27, 5 for 36, 6 for 45, 7 for 88, 8 for 89, 9 for 114, 10 for 120.

Messrs. CARPENTER and KERR acted as umpires.

Attempted Bank Robbery at White Plains.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning a loud report and shattering of windows was heard in the neighborhood of the County Jail, at White Plains. At daylight it was discovered that the front windows of the Central Bank of Westchester County were lying in front of the building, shattered to pieces. On investigation it was found that a desperate effort had been made to rob the bank. The outer of the three doors which secure the entrance of the safe had been blown open, and one of the lower corners of the middle door had been turned up by the aid of a jimmy, or other burglarious instrument. A small hole had been bored through the outer plate of the door to the safe and filled with powder. The fixtures and the furniture of the banking-room were lying about in the utmost disorder, and on the floor there was a considerable quantity of blood.

Constable BARNES being apprized about 5 o'clock of what had taken place, sallied forth on a reconnoitering cruise, and soon discovered two suspicious-looking characters, and made his way toward them when they ran off, pursued by him, and on threatening to shoot if they did not stop, one did so, and being a hard-looking customer, with wounds across his nose and face, he was believed to have been concerned in the attempted robbery. He was taken to the jail and locked up for examination, but his companion escaped.

A Conclave at Police Head-Quarters.

An important consultation was held yesterday morning in the room of President BOSWORTH at Police head-quarters. Mayor HALL, Mr. TWEED, Mr. SWEENY, Controller CONNOLLY, and Police Commissioners BOSWORTH, BRENNAN and MANIERRE being present. The meeting was with closed doors and lasted for nearly two hours, so that important developments may shortly be expected. Nothing is certainly known of the purpose of the meeting, but it is presumed that it had reference to the changes permitted by the new law in the Police force. Nothing less important than this could have congregated these magnates.

White Teeth.

Johnson's delicious tooth powder. Sold by all druggists.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes, for ladies, gentlemen, and children, at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best. "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures rupture; cool, light, safe, comfortable; used in bathing; indestructible; cheap trusses, &c.; correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishment No. 3 Ann-st.

Patents Obtained in the United States and all foreign countries by MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row., publishers *Scientific American.*

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

AMY.—On Saturday, May 28, Mrs. CLEMENCE AMY, nee Drouillon, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st.

CARR.—On Saturday morning, May 28, SARAH ADELINE CARR, wife of WILLIAM S. CARR, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the late residence of the deceased, No. 319 East 51st-st., on Tuesday, May 31, at 1 o'clock P.M.

DE VOE.—On Friday morning, May 27, at the residence of her grandmother, No. 23 Morton-street, SARAH LOUISA DE VOE, only daughter of John and the late Annie De Voe, aged 16 years 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the True Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th and Perry sts., on Monday, 30th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

KINGSLAND.—On Saturday, May 28, JOHN J. KINGSLAND, in the 34th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 30 Fulton-st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SCHENKBERG.—On Thursday, May 26, GEORGE W. SCHENKBERG, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eighth Company, Seventh Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 311 Madison-av., Sunday, at 12½ o'clock.

EIGHTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD S. N. Y., May 28, 1870.

The members and ex-members of the Company are invited to attend, in citizen's dress, the funeral of our late comrade GEORGE W. SCHENKBERG. The Company will assemble at the Armory on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. By order of

Capt. GEO. WM. SMITH.

J. V. VANWOERT, Jr., First Sergeant.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

The Commandant of the Association has the painful duty of announcing the sudden death of our late comrade, GEORGE W. SCHENKBERG, which occurred while performing military duty.

The members of the Veteran Corps are notified to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 29, 1870, at 12½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 311 Madison-avenue. By order. MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comd'g.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

CIRCULAR.—The officers and members of this regiment are invited to attend, in citizen's dress, the funeral of private GEORGE W. SCHENKBERG, of the Eighth (H) Company. The distinguished personal worth of our deceased comrade, his unwavering devotion to the interests of this regiment, his long and faithful service in its ranks, and his death while in the performance of military duty, prompt the officers and members of this regiment to unite in the last tribute of respect to this model citizen soldier, and to particularly honor his memory.

By order of Col. EMMONS CLARK,

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Adjutant.

WHITE.—On Friday morning, May 27, after a severe illness from heart disease and dropsy, Mr. CHARLES C. WHITE, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at the residence of his father-in-law, Noah A. Childs, No. 315 West 33d-st., on Sunday, the 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Companions of Phœnix Chapter, R. A. M., and members of Livingston Lodge are respectfully invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

The members of this Association are requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, Charles C. White, from No. 315 West 33d-st., on Sunday, 29th May, 1870, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order,

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comd'g.

CHAS. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

The directors of this Company are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. CHARLES C. WHITE, from No. 315 West Thirty-third-street, on Sunday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

WALTON.—On Saturday, May 28, of pneumonia, HENRY C. WALTON, M. D., aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, May 28, Mrs. ELENOR WOODRUFF, daughter of the late Stephen Allen, in the 73d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Rev. Dr. Hutton's church, (east side Washington-square,) on Monday morning, 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

RELBAH HESED VE EMETH.—The members are hereby notified that the funeral of the late LEWIS JOACHIMSEN will take place on Sunday, 29th inst., from No. 204 East 18th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. S. ALLEN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

White French China Dinner Sets, 162 pieces, $30.
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces, $39 50.
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 167 pieces, $67.
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at half price.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

All housekeepers will find it to their interest to examine our prices for China, Glass, Gas-fixtures, Table Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c., &c., all marked in plain figures, and at prices far below anything ever heard of. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

200 pairs Mantel-vases at half price.
150 Card-receivers at half price.
50 pairs Jardineers at half price.
25 Card-tables at half price.
Everything to be sold.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES, also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel, between Broome and Spring streets, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

HEAD-QUARTERS PHIL KEARNEY POST No. 8,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW-YORK,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

MEMBERS OF THIS POST ARE directed to meet at Union-square, 17th-st., near 4th-av., MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 8½ o'clock A. M., to join with the New-York Division G. A. R. for the purpose of doing honor to our dead comrades.

All members of the G. A. R. in the City not members of City Posts, and ex-officers and soldiers of the Union armies are cordially invited to participate with us. By order of the Post,

WILLARD BULLARD, Commander.

GEO. I. GREENE, Adjutant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Four exquisite Landscapes, after originals, by
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., 2¾ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7¾ P. M. Choral service and catechetical instruction at 4 P. M. Those who have been confirmed in this Church are invited to attend either the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service on WHITSUNDAY, June 5.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY WILL preach in the Floating Church of our Savior, (Episcopal,) foot of Pike-st., East River, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. Episcopalians are especially invited to come and observe the good work that is being done among sailors at this Church.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av., Fourth Unitarian Society.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in the MORNING on *The Place We Live In*. Services begins at 10½. The public are cordially invited. There will be no evening service.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st.—Speaking every SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock by Mrs. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM. Children's Lyceum at 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. T. WALSH WILL, (D. V.,) PREACH in the Temperance Hall, north-west corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A new opening. All are invited.

SPIRITUALISM—TO-DAY, AT 3 P. M., IN the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY from the spirit world. Admission free.

REV. DR. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Pastor Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers in the City and all persons desiring a free place of worship are cordially invited to attend.

A LARGE NUMBER OF $40 SUB-SCRIBERS to the building fund of the Midnight Mission are still wanted to complete the list of 1,000. Only $10 required now; the balance in three semi-annual payments. Address

PLINY F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 28 Nassau-st., or
WM. ALEX. SMITH, No. 40 Wall-st.,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS, No. 87 Chambers-st.,
ROBERT S. HOLT, No. 57 Water-st.,
Trustees of the Building Fund.

TRINITY PARISH.—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts. The hours of service on SUNDAY will be at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will preach in the morning and Rev. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., in the evening. On FRIDAY EVENING, June 3, the holy right of confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D.; services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION—New building, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. The last of the present series of special SUNDAY EVENING services for young men, at 7¾ o'clock on May 29, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. THOS. D. ANDERSON. Social Bible-class at 5 P. M. Seats free; all welcome.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS. Preaching at Water-street Mission by Rev. G. W. JONES at 3 P. M., and at the new enterprise, No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M., by the associate pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and Rev. J. A. ROCHE, D. D., at 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and experience meeting on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching in the open air in front of the Mission at 4 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. STEEL, and in the Chapel by the Pastor at 7½. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Friends of the cause are invited.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WARREN, of Boston, Mass. Sunday-school at 2½, and preaching at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D. Subject—*The Bible in Common Schools.*

BEFORE THE UNIVERSALIST SOciety in Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, Pastor, will deliver a discourse on *What it is to be Rich*, SUNDAY, May 29, at 10½ A. M. Seats free; public invited. N. B.—Subsequent services of this Society will be held at Plimpton's Building.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH, CHAS. B. SMYTH, Minister, Masonic Hall, 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Subject, SUNDAY MORNING—*The Discipline of Christ.* All friends of Christ, and of the liberty wherewith he makes his people free, are respectfully invited.

REV. R. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The friends of Liberal Christianity up-town are especially invited. Seats free to all.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Will Saints know each other in Heaven?* and at 7¾ P. M. on *The Life of David.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in North Presbyterian Church, corner 9th-av, and 31st-st., Rev. Dr. STREET, Pastor. Subject: *Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Members of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod now in session in this City will occupy this pulpit on SUNDAY—Rev. H. P. MCCLURKIN, of New-Concord, Ohio, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. W. P. JOHNSTON, of Baltimore.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute every SUNDAY EVENING. Large hall. Miss EDINE T. HOWARD and W. T. OSMUN (the converted rum seller) will address the meeting. Singing by the Marion Division Glee Club. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

REV. DR. McVICAR, OF MON-TREAL, and Rev. Dr. INGLIS, of Hamilton, Delegates from the Presbyterian Church in Canada to the General Assembly, will occupy the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. (Rev. Dr. Thomson's,) SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS; in the evening by Rev. WILLIAM THEODORE WYLIE, of Bellefonte, Penn.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCO-PAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, the 29th inst., by Rev. C. D. FOSS, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Evening, subject—*The Sin of Moses.*

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTE-RIAN CONGREGATION (Dr. STEVENSON'S).—Preaching by Rev. S. BOWDEN at 10½ A. M., by Rev. A. J. MCFARLAND at 3½ P. M., and Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. Addresses will be made by Revs. Drs. SCHAFF, PRIME and others.

NORTH-WEST REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. H. D. GANSE, Pastor, at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. WILLIS. Morning subject—*The Christian Race.* Evening subject—*Humility Before Honor.*

REV. G. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, May 29, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*True Independence of Character.*

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORner 14th-st and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 29th inst.; in the Morning at 10½, and in the Evening at 7¾. Seating of strangers promptly attended to.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Williamsburg, N. Y., between 4th and 5th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, T. T. KENDRICK. All are invited. Seats free.

THE GREAT FUTURE.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Future Destiny of the Earth and of Man.*

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET RE-FORMED CHURCH, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service may be expected in this church SUNDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 1st-st.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D. Pastor. Regular services, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject of SUNDAY EVENING'S Discourse—*The Primeval Sabbath.* Seats free.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Prof. R. H. MATHER, of Amherst College. Residents and strangers cordially invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West 23d st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. BUTLER, on the *Reformation in Mexico.* Dr. Butler will be accompanied by a gentleman from Mexico.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON THE Preparation of the Church for the Coming of the Lord at Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATION-AL CHURCH.—Rev. JOHN HENRY BRODT will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Principle of Free Religion.*

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., OF Alleghany, (formerly of this City,) will preach in the Hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, May 29, at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, corner of West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. TWING, of the Board of Missions, will preach on SUNDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor.—SUNDAY services at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Christian Faithfulness.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Rev. RANDALL C. HALL will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. CHAS. T. OLMSTEAD at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, West 42d-st., near Broadway and 7th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sermon SUNDAY EVENING, May 29, by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D.

PREACHING AT NO. 405 GRAND-st., by B. COOK. Subjects—10½ A. M., *Repentance, its Motive and Results.*—Acts, iii, 19, 21. 3 P. M., *God's Way in Fulfilling his Word.*—Isaiah, xlvi, 8, 10.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 29th inst., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SUMMER RETREATS.

Resorts Along the Shores of Long Island and the Sound.

Attractions of the South Side and the Northern Shore—Fishing, Bathing and Other Recreations—Hotels, Boarding-Houses and Railroad Facilities.

A week ago we endeavored to give the busy citizen of New-York, whose vocation keeps him within the City throughout the Summer, an idea of the occasional trips and excursions which he might take for the good of both soul and body whenever he could break away for a day's recreation. We now propose to point out to those persons or families who are able to steal away from the hot pavements for a few weeks at the sea-shore or among the hills, uninterrupted by the imperious demands of other duties, or who can even spend their nights amid the cool breezes, keeping an eye each day upon the incessant machinery of business, the scores of places within easy reach of the City where, with little, if any, greater expense than they would incur by remaining at home, they can have all the pleasures of the country, with its invigorating and renovating air and exercise.

LONG ISLAND.

Just across the narrow strait which we are wont to call the East River, stretching away for a hundred miles or more, in shape like a huge fish, is Long Island, with its ragged shores made up of isles and inlets and long stretches of surf-beaten beach. All along both these shores and the parallel line of Connecticut the denizens of the Metropolis scatter themselves when the torrid days are come, and find rejuvenation for another Winter's toil. Here is room enough for the whole population of the City to recreate themselves without interfering with each other's pleasures. Railroads have been built, one running through the middle of the island, with branches to several points on either coast; one along the south side for more than fifty miles, and a third along the Sound to near the point where the first branch from the main line touches the shore. Over these roads trains run many times each day in Summer, so arranged as to accommodate those who wish to leave the City in the morning and return at night, as well as those who are living out of town but are obliged to visit their stores and offices every day or two.

The Long Island Railroad is ninety-four miles long, running from Hunter's Point to Greenport, at the further end of the island, near the north shore. The first branch, striking off to the sea shore, leaves the main trunk at Mineola, nineteen miles from New-York, and extends to Glen Cove, on the north shore, a distance of about eight miles. The Northport branch leaves Hicksville, twenty-five miles from New-York, for Northport, on the Sound, a distance of fifteen miles; and this season, for the first time, there is a branch away at the other end of the island, running near the southern coast, and ending at Sag Harbor, on the Great Peconic Bay. This begins at Manor, sixty-five miles from the City, and is thirty-five miles in length. The Flushing and North-side Railroad starts from Hunter's Point and extends to Great Neck, on the Sound, thirteen miles away. The South-side Railroad leaves Williamsburg, at the foot of South Eighth-street, and runs to Patchogue, a distance of fifty-four miles, with a branch from Valley Stream to Rockaway. The fare on all these roads is about three cents per mile, but commutation tickets for the season of three months may be obtained at a liberal discount. Hunter's Point is reached from the City by ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, and from James-slip. Williamsburg, at the depot of the South-side Railroad, is reached from the foot of Grand and Rosevelt streets by ferry.

Board at all places of Summer resort varies greatly with the accommodations required. At places frequented by the wealthy and fashionable large hotels are built, at which from $3 to $4 a day is asked for a single person, or from $15 to $25 a week for each person in a party taking rooms for a considerable part of the season. At the same places there are generally less pretentious public houses, at which the prices are much lower, and private boarding-houses generally charge from $8 to $20 a week, according to the grade of the house and the character of the accommodations desired. Hundreds of farmers on Long Island prepare every season to receive a number of boarders into their families, and generally give them good substantial fare at a moderate price, ranging from $6 to $12 a week.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

But to set out on our search for Summer resorts. We will pass by Coney Island, for, although it has a splendid beach, it is so monopolized by transient visitors from the City, many of them of the unwashed character, that it is not pleasant as a Summer abiding place. Taking the ferry-boat at the foot of Grand or Roosevelt-street at 8, 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the South-side depot in Williamsburg, we may arrive at Rockaway beach in little more than an hour and a half. Since the completion of this railroad, Rockaway is rising in favor again as a place of resort. Several of our prominent citizens have cottages there, and a first-class boarding hotel has been built, to be under the charge of one of the STETSONS. It is known as Wood's House, and is situated some distance from the beach, but conveyances constantly run down with bathing parties. There is capital surf outside the bar, which is reached by a boat constantly plying across, and taking every comer over and back for five cents. There are several public houses in the village close by the water, the best being the Pavilion. One may walk along the level beach at Rockaway to the eastward for miles in perfect solitude, interrupted only by the eternal roar of the ocean.

If, instead of switching off on the Rockaway branch at Valley Stream, we continue on the main line of the South-side Railroad, we pass through several quiet villages, which have a very picturesque appearance, with their white cottages and thick shade-trees, and, in about two hours from the City, reach South Oyster Bay. The bay itself is about two miles from the village, and affords excellent fishing grounds. There are also several streams and ponds a little way inland, where trout are caught in abundance. The old stand-by at South Oyster Bay is Vandewater's Hotel. The place is visited chiefly by transient parties, bent on sport, but the people also take Summer boarders.

BABYLON AND FIRE ISLAND.

Continuing on the railroad through Wellwood, where the new German "City of Breslau" has been laid out, and is rapidly filling up, we reach Babylon before 2½ o'clock, supposing we left the City by the 8 o'clock train. Here we touch a watering place of well merited popularity, where hundreds of people from the City spend the Summer in great hilarity. Carriages are in waiting to take passengers to the village, which lies just to the south, its church spires plainly visible among the embowering trees. There are two good hotels in the place—the American, kept by SELAH SMITH, and the Sumpwan House, kept by Mrs. SEAMAN & SON, besides a number of excellent boarding-houses. It is about half a mile from here to the great South Bay, where fish are caught in great abundance, and bathing is indulged in *ad libitum*. The great place for both these sports, however, is on the other side of the bay, where the long sand bar of Fire Island Beach stretches for forty miles. Here the blue-fish fall an easy prey to the sportsman, and here, too, the great breakers of the ocean roll in unceasingly "with deafening clamor," and on the hot days of Summer the white surf is alive with bathers. There are two first-class hotels on the beach. The Surf Hotel, kept by D. S. S. SAMMIS, will accommodate 500 boarders, and the Old Dominie House a much smaller number. Near SAMMIS' is one of the finest light-houses on the coast. The beach at Fire Island is reached from Babylon by a small steam-boat which plies across the bay at short intervals.

BAYSHORE, ISLIP, PATCHOGUE, BELLEPORT.

About four miles beyond Babylon is the beautiful village of Bayshore, where Mrs. DOMINIE keeps an excellent boarding-house, which will accommodate forty or fifty persons. Her terms are about $20 a week, but she spares neither pains nor expense to give satisfaction, and finds no difficulty in filling her house. There are others in the village who keep boarders, but the next great resort is Islip, situated on a deep cove, with a magnificent view of the bay. Here, too, the chief amusements are fishing and bathing; but, as at other places along this coast, the health-giving breezes are sufficient attractions to draw people from the stifling streets. There are two or three good hotels and many boarding-houses at Islip. The Pavilion, which is a large building, capable of accommodating 400 or 500 guests, has this season passed into the hands of Mr. CORNELIUS BANTA, formerly of the Astor House, and promises to be in every way a first-class establishment. The Lake House is also well spoken of. Eleven miles beyond Islip we reach Patchogue, the terminus of the railroad, after having passed the attractive villages of Oakdale, Sayville and Bayport. Near Oakdale a number of prominent citizens of New-York, including several distinguished officials, have built the South Side Club-house, and resort thither for trout fishing. Patchogue is an an extremely quiet and picturesque village, a mile or more from the shore. It enjoys all the advantages of a secluded inland town and of a seaside place, for teams are continually taking the Summer guests down to the bay where they indulge in bathing and boating to their hearts' content.

Board at the Eagle Hotel, which is kept by Mr. AUSTIN ROE in plain but substantial style, may be had for $12 a week, and private families ask still less. There is another very good hotel, the South Side House, kept by Mr. GEO. HAWKINS. There are several inland ponds in the neighborhood, which afford excellent fishing, and the roads and drives are very fine. Patchogue is three hours from the City, but an early train will set one down at Williamsburg at 9 o'clock, and he may remain in town until 3 and yet get back in time to have supper with his family. The fare is $1 65, commuted for the season of three months for $75.

FURTHER ON.

Although we have reached the end of the South Side Railroad at Patchogue, we have by no means reached the last of the seaside resorts. Four or five miles by stage brings us to Belleport, which has a situation unsurpassed for beauty on the entire coast; and then there are Moriches, Quogue, South Hampton, Bridgehampton and East Hampton. These are reached by the Sag Harbor Branch of the Long Island Railroad. Leaving Hunter's Point at 8½ A. M., or 3½ P. M., we reach Manor in three hours, and then swing off to the south into the region of Moriches, Quogue and the Hamptons. It is a low, level country, swept with cool sea breezes and frequently vailed with mist. The houses are quaint and the people old-fashioned, and here and there stands an old wind-mill, looking like the ghost of one of Don Quixote's giants. The only hotels in these towns are the ancient taverns, which from time immemorial have accommodated the few transient travelers of that region. Now, however, the people are rapidly acquiring the art of pleasing city boarders. Accommodations can almost always be readily found in private houses. East Hampton is still four miles beyond the railroad, but is reached by stage from Sag Habor, and is the most attractive of all these places, being on the beach beyond all the jagged inlets and broken islands which fringe the coast to the west of that point. Here we get the full benefit of wind and wave, and an unbroken beach stretches away to far-off Montauk Point. Sag Harbor, on the Peconic Bay, is a retired place, considerably visited by Summer boarders, who find good accommodations at a moderate price. Fish, oysters, clams and crabs are caught in abundance, and pic-nic parties can have as much enjoyment here as anywhere in the world.

BACK ACROSS THE ISLAND.

Now that we are going out at the other end of the island, we may as well run up the northern prong above Péconic Bay, and look out for places of sojourn in that quarter. Returning to Manor, we take the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and pass through Riverhead, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Hermitage, and Southold, to Greenport. At all these places there are pleasant summer retreats, at which there is no difficulty in getting good accommodations for the Summer. Riverhead is on the Peconic River, near the head of the bay, about four hours' ride from the City of New-York. There are fine fishing and sailing on the waters of the bay, while trout-streams and pickerel-ponds variegate the landscape in every direction. The rural scenery here is exceedingly fresh and enlivening, and long walks or drives may be taken with ever-varying delight. The principal hotels are the Griffin, the Long Island, and the Suffolk House. Passing rapidly by the many attractions of the intervening places, let us take a hasty glance at Greenport, and then hasten back to the west. Greenport has a charming situation between Gardner's Bay and Peconic Bay, with the wooded heights of Shelter Island, directly opposite the town. No better fishing-grounds can be found on the entire coast, and smooth beaches and pellucid waves invite to the refreshing bath. There are several hotels and boarding-houses in the place, the principal of which are Clark's Hotel, the Peconic House and the Wyandauk House. A ride of nine miles brings one to Orient Point and its beautiful waters, and a small steamer makes tri-weekly trips to New-London and Hartford.

We may set out on our return from Greenport at 6¼ o'clock in the morning or 2¼ in the afternoon, with nearly five hours before us before again finding ourselves amid the din of the City. Much of the way the railroad lies through a weary level covered with scrub oaks and stunted pines; but two or three miles to the north we can see a verdant ridge rising like the Delectable Mountains, with suggestions of rural retreats—

> "Where rumor of oppression and deceit,
> Of unsuccessful or successful war,"

could never reach us more.

In fact we might leave the train at almost any station, and find out a farm-house among those hills, where a pleasant Summer home would be provided, with a rough but hearty hospitality. One to whom there is much in a name would perhaps pass by Yaphank and select Lakeland or Farmingdale, but at any one of these places he would find every desirable attraction. They lie several miles from either shore, and their pleasures are therefore those of inland country towns.

THE NORTH SIDE.

The attractions of the north side of Long Island are quite different from those of the southern shore. For a considerable distance from the entrance to the Sound the coast line is quite as much broken by bays and inlets, but instead of the flat and sandy beaches we have a landscape diversified by hills and alleys, and green slopes generally run down to the water's edge. On the other hand we do not have the stiff, invigorating sea breezes and the boisterous surf. Those who are fond of hardy sports and rougher scenes will choose the south side, while lovers of quiet and beauty will naturally seek the shores of the Sound. Ravenswood and Astoria are just across the river and little more than suburbs of the City, but at Flushing begins the line of Summer resorts. From this point to Port Jefferson the shore is indented with deep bays, and almost every town has its quota of Summer boarders. Flushing itself has a charming situation at the head of one of these deep bays, only eight miles from the City, with trains running from Hunter's Point nearly every hour from 6 in the morning till 12 at night, and occupying less than half an hour for the trip. Less than five miles beyond is Little Rock Bay, and on the shore between is Whitestown. Still further on is Great Neck and Manhasset or Cow Bay. All of these places are within one hour of the City, and accessible many times a day by the Flushing and North-Side Railroad. The next inlet to the eastward is Hempstead Harbor, with Roslyn at its head and Glen Cove on the eastern side. Both these places are reached by the Glen Cove branch of the Long Island Railroad, on which trains run six times a day in each direction taking about an hour and a half from the City to Glen Cove. All along this coast board may be obtained at the farm-houses, but no large hotels have been built. On the high and picturesque coast between Glen Cove and Oyster Bay many of the residents are quakers, and a Summer home in their quiet households has its peculiar attractions, not least among which is the open-handed hospitality and universal kindness of heart with which one meets. Oyster Bay itself is a place of great beauty, and its shores are filled every Summer with boarders from the City, who find ample accommodations provided by people in large public boarding-houses and private families. Farther on are Cold Spring, Huntington and Northport, which are reached by the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad. Northport, at the end of this line, is forty miles from the City, and is reached in about two hours by trains leaving Hunter's Point at 10½, 5 and 6 o'clock. Return trains leave Northport at 6, 7¼ and 3 o'clock. Stages leave Syosset on this line on the arrival of every train for Cold Spring and Oyster Bay. There is also a steamer running from the City to Huntington and Cold Spring, and stopping at Bayville and Oyster Bay, which leaves Pier No. 37 East River every day at 4 o'clock P. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh-street at 4¼ for passengers. This affords a beautiful ride by water through the entrance to the Sound and along its southern shore for nearly fifty miles. There are good hotels at Huntington and Northport, and many private boarding-houses. Along the shore from Northport to Port Jefferson the country has the same attractive aspect, with sloping hillsides and deep inlets, but the provision for travel and Summer residence are as yet very deficient. At Port Jefferson there is a good hotel overlooking the Sound, but beyond that point the shore stretches away to the vicinity of Mattituck, where the railroad again approaches the verge of the island, with many places of retirement and wild beauty as yet unoccupied by Summer visitors.

Fighting the Relapsing Fever—Purifying Streets and Houses.

The various bureaus of the Board of Health are again in full operation, and operations have been especially active since the secret meeting of the Board, on Wednesday last, when decided action was determined upon. In consequence of the authority then received, Dr. MORRIS, the City Sanitary Inspector, is making an active warfare upon the relapsing fever, with the view of driving it from some of its favorite lairs. Elizabeth, Mott, Mulberry, Baxter, Oliver and Roosevelt streets, where the fever has obtained a most tenacious foothold, are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with carbolic acid every day under his direction, and these will be subjected to this unusual treatment for the next two weeks. Dr. MORRIS has also caused the huge tenement-house No. 281 Mott-street, where the fever had apparently taken up a permanent residence, to be vacated, and will cause it to remain so for the next two weeks. Meantime the house is to be cleaned and fumigated by the health officers. When the fever is entirely expelled the house will be permitted to be inhabited again, but not before. Other streets and houses will be subjected to the same radical treatment as the necessity may arise.

A Skeleton in the City Hall.

While the laborers were yesterday engaged in cleaning out a coal-cellar or store-room in the basement of the City Hall, they came across a box about six feet long by fifteen inches broad and deep, which they soon removed to the light. Their horror may be imagined upon discovering a human skeleton thus boxed up. The Police were informed, and inquiries at once instituted by the Coroner, when it was ascertained that the skeleton had been made up from several bodies, the bones having evidently been in the hands of anatomists. A scrap of paper bearing date 1851 and some cupping-glasses were also found in the box. The keeper of the City Hall, GEO. W. ROOME, having been informed of the discovery, searched the records and found that when he took possession of the City Hall, in October, 1858, he was informed by GEORGE W. HINCHMAN, then Mayor's Second Marshal, that the box, containing a skeleton, had been left there for non-payment of cartage. The box had remained in the store-room ever since, and had been forgotten, the clearing out of the cellar only bringing the matter again to light. The remains were removed by the Police to the Morgue. Detective Officer EUSTACE was detailed by Superintendent JOURDAN to assist the Coroner in the investigation of the subject, should such assistance be required. There is, however, very little doubt that the box belonged to some medical students, as it was labeled "Glass, with care." A thorough investigation will be made by Coroner SCHIRMER.

A GREAT MASONIC EVENT.

The Coming Meeting of the Grand Lodge—Dedication of the New Hall—The Procession, &c.

The coming meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of this State, which convenes in this City on the 7th prox., promises to be one of unusual interest to members of the Order. The Grand Lodge, comprising as it does representatives from over 700 subordinate lodges, is the largest legislative body in the world, as in it some 2,300 persons are entitled to a seat. Its officers at present are as follows:

M. W. James Gibson, Salem, Grand Master; R. W. John H. Anthon, New-York, Deputy Grand Master; R. W. Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Edmund L. Judson, Albany, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. John W. Simons, New-York, Grand Treasurer; R. W. James M. Austin, New-York, Grand Secretary; R. W. and Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, Schenectady, R. W. and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, New-York, R. W. and Rev. John G. Webster, Palmyra, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Charles B. Foster, Utica, Grand Marshal; R. W. Cornelius Esselstyn, Hudson, Grand Standard Bearer; R. W. R. H. Huntington, Adams, Grand Sword Bearer; R. W. John Boyd, New-York, R. W. Philip Merkle, New-York, R. W. William Sinclair, New-York, R. W. James M. Fuller, Brooklyn, Grand Stewards; R. W. Cornelius A. Marvin, Brooklyn, Senior Grand Deacon; R. W. Charles E. Young, Buffalo, Junior Grand Deacon; W. Johnston Fountain, New-York, Grand Pursuivant; W. John Hoole, New-York, Grand Tiler; R. W. George H. Raymond, New-York, Grand Lecturer.

The coming session is a notable one, for, in addition to the transaction of the usual business pertaining to the Order, the corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall is to be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The proposed hall, a description of which has heretofore been published in the TIMES, is to be located on the north-east corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, directly opposite Booth's Theater. The corner-stone will be laid on Wednesday, June 8, and although all arrangements are not yet completed, the display on that day promises to be a most imposing one. The Masonic ceremonies incident to the occasion will be conducted by the Grand Master, assisted by the Grand Lodge and members of the Order present. The procession which will act an escort to the grand body, will be composed of all the Masonic Lodges in this City and vicinity, and will probably number over 20,000 men. It will be formed at 9 A. M., under the direction of H. C. PRESTON, Grand Marshal, assisted by fifteen mounted aids. It will comprise ten divisions, each under a deputy Grand Marshal, assisted by two aids. The line of march will be either up Sixth or Madison avenues probably as far as Fiftieth-street, and down Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street. The dedicatory services will take place at about 11 A. M., upon the arrival of the procession on the ground. They will consist of an oration, address by Grand Master GIBSON, music, and the customary ceremonies peculiar to the order upon such occasions. The final arrangements will not be completed before the latter part of this week, when they will be made public. The music on the platform is to be furnished by St. Cecile Lodge of this City and the Mozart Lodge of Philadelphia, both of which lodges are composed of musicians. Owing to orders issued by the Grand Master, the procession will not be a showy one, no banners, collars or any of the brilliant insignia of the craft being allowed in the line. Each member on parade will wear dark clothes, a high hat, a plain white apron and white gloves. The officers of lodges are to wear their jewels on the coat-lappel, and the different bodies will be designated by a small white badge, upon which the number of the lodge to which each member belongs will be printed. It was at first proposed to allow no bands of music in the line, but this order was afterwards rescinded. The procession in any event cannot fail to be one of the largest in numbers ever seen in New-York. Representatives of fifteen Grand Lodges from other States have signified their intention to be present; and from this City several of the older Lodges, who seldom if ever parade in public, will on this occasion unite in the procession. The following Philadelphia Lodges are to be received by lodges of this City: Mozart, by St. Nicholas, No. 321; Vaux, by Manhattan, No. 62, and Lodge No. 2, of Pennsylvania, by St. John's, No. 1. The occasion will draw together Masons from all sections of the State and country, as it is designed to make the day a memorable one in the annals of Masonry.

GERMAN TURNERS.

Statistics of the Organization Throughout the Country—Report of the New-York Union to the General Convention.

The biennial Convention of the "North American Turners' Union" meets at Pittsburg, Penn., today. This organization comprises nearly all the turner associations of this country, except those in the Pacific States, where there is a "Pacific Turners' Union." The several turnvereins forming the North American Turners' Union are divided into twenty-three distinct organizations, and delegates from these will constitute the Convention. The report of the Executive Committee of the Turners Union, composed of members of the Turnvereins forming the New-York District organization, affords the following statistics. The several districts are given in the order of their age: 1. The New-York District, comprising the New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Bloomingdale, Harlem, Morrisania, New-Brooklyn, East New-York and Staten Island Turnvereins, numbers 802 members, of whom 298 are active members; 797 boys and 60 girls are also instructed in German gymnastics by the several societies. 2. The Cincinnati District numbers in fifteen societies in the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, 1,050 members, 471 of them active; 478 boys and 12 girls are instructed in German gymnastics. 3. The St. Louis District numbers in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Tennessee in sixteen Turnvereins, 931 members, 402 of them active, participating in the gymnastic exercises; there are also 243 boys, who are instructed in gymnastics. The Boston District numbers in five Turnvereins of the Eastern States, 376 members, 156 of them active, while 124 boys and 14 girls are instructed as pupils. 5. The South-eastern District, comprising the Turner Associations of Baltimore, Md., Washington City, D. C., and Martinsburg, West Va., numbers 176 members, 44 of them active, and has 54 boys as pupils. 6. The Chicago District numbers, in seventeen societies of the States of Illinois and Indiana, 1,039 members, 548 of them active, and has 717 boys and 38 girls as pupils. 7. The Wisconsin District numbers, in fifteen societies of that State, 1,114 members, 467 of them active; and has 517 boys and 13 girls as pupils. 8. The New-Jersey District numbers in six societies of that State, 339 members (221 active,) and has 157 boys as pupils. 9. The West New-York District numbers, in seven societies of the western part of this State, 342 members, (158 active,) and has 173 boys as pupils. 10. The Philadelphia District numbers, in seven societies of the States of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, 436 members, (190 active,) and has 231 boys as pupils. 11. The Upper Mississippi District numbers, in nine societies of the States of Iowa and Illinois, 480 members, (301 active,) and has 273 boys as pupils. 12. The Pittsburg District numbers in seven societies of the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia, 622 members, (246 active,) and has 257 boys and 8 girls as pupils. 13. The Minnesota District numbers in seven societies in that State 429 members, (144 active,) and has 168 boys and 18 girls as pupils. 14. The Kansas District numbers in ten societies of that State and Missouri 360 members, (163 active,) and has 112 boys as pupils. 15. The Passaic District numbers in the Jersey City, Paterson, Hudson City, Passaic and Hackensack Turnvereins 191 members, 102 of them active, with 97 boys and 14 girls as pupils. 16. The Lookout Mountains District numbers in the societies of Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., 200 members, (54 active,) and has 54 boys as pupils. 17. The Hudson River District, comprising the Turnvereins of Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Newburg, numbers 127 members, (60 active,) and has 38 pupils. 18. The Central New-York District numbers in three societies of Albany (2,) and Troy 189 members, (171 active,) and has 61 pupils. 19. The Savannah District numbers in the Turnverein of Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., 84 members, 32 of them active, with 24 boys as pupils. 20. The Rocky Mountain District numbers in two associations of Colorado Territory 105 members (25 active), and has 35 pupils. 21. The Michigan District numbers in three associations of Detroit, Mich., (2) and Sandusky, Ohio, 228 members (97 active), with 100 boys and 37 girls as pupils. 22. The Omaha District numbers in the county of Omaha, Neb., 50 members, 20 of them active. 23. The New Orleans District numbers in the association of New-Orleans, La., 250 members, 130 of them active, and has 60 pupils. The total numbers are as follows: Societies, 156; members, 9,920; active members participating in the gymnastic exercises, 4,500; boys as pupils in gymnastics, 4,770; girls as pupils, 211. The societies of the large cities have quite substantial buildings of their own for the purpose of their organization. The report states that by a normal school for teachers in German gymnastics, (Turner) kept in this City from January 3 to July 2, 1869, eight certificates were awarded. The report also recommends that the Turners' Union and the several societies composing it, do take steps in order to secure the adoption of the gymnastics practiced by them and in their private schools as part of the education in the public schools of this country.

Children's American Church Missionary Society.

The anniversary of the Children's American Church Missionary Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at Steinway Hall. Twenty Sunday-schools were represented, and it was estimated that about 3,000 children were present. One of the schools turned out 500 scholars. On the platform were the officers of the Society, and Rev. Drs. TYNG, MCVICKAR, GODDARD and BOLTON, with many other friends of the cause. After the singing of the opening hymn by the children, Dr. MCVICKAR read a portion of the Psalms, and Rev. Dr. TYNG offered prayer. After more hymns had been sung, addresses suited to the comprehension of a juvenile audience were delivered by Rev. Dr. GODDARD, of Philadelphia, and Rev. C. W. BOLTON. The annual report was then read by the Secretary, showing that up to the present date 4,000 names have been entered on the membership-roll, and the number is daily increasing. The new certificate of membership was exhibited, and appeared to give general satisfaction. The celebration closed with prayer.

DECORATION DAY.

The Official Programme—Ceremonies To-morrow—Other Features of the Day.

The official orders in reference to the celebration of Decoration Day in this City and Brooklyn will be found below. The programme is the same as that published exclusively in the TIMES of Thursday, but somewhat fuller in detail. In the article referred to mention was made of letters received by the Committee. Since that time letters have also been received from Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, Col. FRANK E. HOWE and Gen. JOHN E. LOGAN. All express regret at their inability to take part in the proposed solemn services. In Brooklyn the Fourteenth Regiment National Guard and the Marine Corps from the Navy-yard will unite in the parade, and in this City Hawkins' Zouaves will form a portion of the line. It is also understood that Gen VARIAN and staff will join in the celebration. Donations of flowers will be received at the head-quarters of the Committee in Union-square up to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the rooms will be open at an early hour for the reception of such offerings, thus giving to all who desire an opportunity to contribute. The Committee earnestly request that a liberal response may be made to this appeal in order that no grave of a hero who fell in the war may, from the want of flowers, be undecorated with this mark of love and respect to his memory. The following is the official programme of the celebration:

HEAD-QUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
PHENIX BUILDING,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 27, 1870.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 2.—The following order is published for the government of all persons participating in the procession and memorial services on the 30th inst.:

1. The New-York City Division will comprise all members of the G. A. R.; all military and civil organizations, together with all vehicles accompanying them from the City of New-York, all of which will be under the immediate direction of Comrade JOHN W. MARSHALL, Division Marshal.
2. The Western District Division of the City of Brooklyn will be similarly constituted of the residents of said district, and will be under the direction of Comrade WILLIAM MITCHELL, Division Marshal.
3. The Eastern District Division of the City of Brooklyn will be organized on the same plan, to be constituted of the residents of said district, and will be under the direction of Comrade H. W. HUGHES, Division Marshal.
4. Regiments, battalions or companies of Militia under arms, who may report for position in line to either of the Division Marshals, will be assigned by the Marshals to the right; civil and other societies will constitute the center, and Posts of the Grand Army Republic the left of the respective divisions. All United States troops will report to and be assigned by the Grand Marshal to a position on the right of the entire column. All persons who report, mounted in uniform or otherwise, will be assigned to a position on the extreme right of the procession.
5. Transportation will be furnished for all disabled soldiers and sailors by the respective Division Quartermasters upon application being made through Post Commanders. All persons who may desire to enter the cemetery to witness the ceremony in carriages will be required to take the position assigned them in the procession.
6. The New-York City Division will arrive at the foot of Montague-street, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock M., on Monday, the 30th inst., where they will be received by the Western District Division, and will proceed via Montague-street to the City Hall, taking cars for East New-York, where the whole command will assemble on or before 1 o'clock P. M., and the procession will be formed to march to Cypress Hills Cemetery with all possible promptness. All posts or details who may be assigned to the duty of conducting the memorial service at other cemeteries will report to their respective Post or Division Commanders on or before their arrival at East New-York.
7. The Division Marshals and the Commander of unassigned organizations will report to the Grand Marshal, at the junction of Atlantic and East New-York avenues, at East New-York, at or before 1 o'clock P. M. All persons who parade mounted will report to the Grand Marshal at Head-quarters, Phenix Building, Court-street, Brooklyn, at 11½ o'clock A. M.
8. The following Comrades are announced as Aides to the Grand Marshal. They will report mounted, and in uniform, if possible, to Head-quarters at 11 o'clock A. M.:

Comrades J. H. Catlin, Post Mansfield No. 35; A. H. Doty, Post Wadsworth No. 4; J. W. Selvage, Post Rankin No. 10; A. C. Tate, Post Rankin No. 10; J. H. Storey, Post Thatford No. 3; F. M. Patrick, Post Phil Kearney No. 8; Michael Cregan, Post Sedgwick No. 11; P. K. Horgan, Post Meagher, No. 22; Chas. W. Cowtan, Post Sumner No. 24; J. P. Jones, Post Thomas No. 29; Charles Sempsey, Post Koltes No. 32; J. D. Robinson, Post Mansfield No. 35; H. E. Banzett, Post Mansfield No. 35; Geo. B. Lincoln, Jr., Post Ramsey, No. 85; W. McEntee, Post Dahlgren, No. 113; John Howe, Post I. I. Stevens No. 36; John A. Christie Post Winthrop No. 28; J. M. McDonald, Post Miller No. 76; J. Dingwald, Post Cameron No. 79; W. A. Green, Post Harry Lee No. 21.

Selections to Aids to the Grand Marshals from Posts not represented above, will be made previous to the formation of procession.

9. By command of Major-Gen. McDowell, United States Army, minute guns will be fired from the battery at Governor's Island from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. on the day of parade.
10. The following programme contains the order of memorial services on Decoration Day at Cypress Hill Cemetery:

Opening Dirge—Governor's Island Band.
Ode—Brooklyn Choral Union.
Singing by children of the Union Home and School of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Introductory Address.
Oration—Comrade James B. McKean.
Choral Ode—"My Country 'tis of thee."
Benediction.
Strewing of flowers on soldiers' graves.
Closing dirge.

JAMES JOURDAN, Grand Marshal.

HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK DIVISION GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC, ASSIST. ADJT.-GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 31 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.—*First*—In pursuance of General Order No. 2, received from Head-quarters, Grand Marshal, the undersigned hereby promulgates the same for the information of comrades and the general public.

Second—The line of march will be down Broadway to Wall-street, and, thence to the ferry.

JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Marshal New-York Division.

FRANK M. CLARK, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

A number of wagons filled with flowers will accompany the procession, the largest of which will be drawn by eight horses furnished by Dodd's Express. A memorial car will also be a feature of the procession. It will be richly draped in mourning, and will contain a large urn surrounded by several smaller ones. Another large conveyance, to be drawn by eight horses, furnished by Col. FISK, will convey the orphan children to the cemetery from the Union Home and School. The music will be furnished by the Government bands from the Navy-yard, Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton.

The following special order has also been issued:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 25, 1870.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 102. * * * 2. At the request of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the Counties of New-York, Kings and Westchester, minute guns, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., on the 30th inst., will be fired from the battery on Governor's Island, under direction of the Post Commander. * *

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.
CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In the evening a memorial meeting will be held in the Academy of Music. The programme of exercises is as follows:

1. Music by the Governor's Island Band.
2. Prayer. Comrade Rev. H. S. Stevens.
3. Introductory remarks by the Chairman, Gen. John Cochrane.
4. Music.
5. Address. Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.
6. Music.
7. Recitation—Battle Flags. Prof. Pope.
8. Music.
9. Singing by the celebrated Quartet from Bryant's Minstrels. By kind permission of Daniel Bryant. Benedictus.

Programme Committee—John Cochrane, Alfred Wagstaff, George F. Hopper, C. Nitzchie, John A. Ruffner, A. G. Bugbee; M. Cregan, Chairman.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

GEO F. HOPPER, Treasurer.
JOSEPH FORBES, JOHN TREGASKIS, Secretaries.

A. J. H. DUGANNE,
Chairman General Committee.

Immigration for the Week.

The following statement shows the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port for the week ended yesterday:

May 21—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo	6
May 22—Steam-ship Main, Bremen	786
May 22—Steam-ship Europa, Glasgow	567
May 22—Ship Minnehaha, Londonderry	342
May 23—Bark Columbus, Bremen	366
May 24—Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool	1,280
May 24—Brig Edith Warren, Calcutta	3
May 24—Brig Isabella, Carthagena	1
May 24—Brig Atalanta, Ponce	4
May 25—Steam-ship Holsatia, Hamburg	878
May 25—Ship Liverpool, London	47
May 25—Bark Hesimath, Bremen	238
May 25—Steam-ship Nevada, Liverpool	1,256
May 25—Steam-ship Russia, Liverpool	210
May 25—Steam-ship Batavia, Glasgow	737
May 25—Ship Locadia, Bremen	421
May 25—Bark Amaranth, Bremen	329
May 26—Ship Atmosphere, Liverpool	277
May 26—Steam-ship Hermann, Bremen	906
May 26—Ship Isaac Webb, Liverpool	187
May 27—Steam-ship India, Glasgow	642
May 27—Steam-ship Caledonia, Glasgow	565
May 27—Steam-ship Bavaria, Hamburg	762
May 28—Steam-ship Union, Bremen	683
Total	11,473

Another Assault by a Hackman.

WM. SWANTON, driver of Fifth-avenue stage No. 381, was brought before Marshal TOOKER yesterday, on complaint of Mr. JOHN C. HAMILTON, of West Twentieth-street, who stated that a few days ago, while crossing Twenty-third-street with a lady, he was nearly run down by SWANTON's horses. He put up his umbrella, a small silk one, to protect himself, when SWANTON struck at him with his whip, and broke his umbrella. Marshal TOOKER said that this kind of thing must be stopped. To strike a citizen, except in self-defense, was a serious matter, and if the case were brought before the Courts, might result in the offender being sent to the Island. Mr. HAMILTON had, however, requested him in this case to be lenient, and he would, therefore, discharge the offender, with a warning to be more careful in future.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 28, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	117⅛	$10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctf's., bet. c.	95⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅝	20 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call	101⅜
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅜	200 do	100⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	111⅜	200 do	100⅝
10,000 do	111⅜	500 Lake S. & M. So.	97⅜
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅛	100 do	97⅛
10,000 do b3	114⅜	50 do	97⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114⅛	100 do bet. c.	97⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	108⅜	200 Cleve. & P. b10	109
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	113	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	89¼
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new s60	56⅛	20 do	89¾
1,000 N. Car. St. 6s.	49	100 Chic. & R. I.	118¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s. 83.	92½	100 do	118⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. int. bds	92	300 do	118½
1,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	79½	100 do bet. c.	118⅝
3,000 do	79¾	200 Mil. & St. Paul	65⅜
10,000 Tol. & Wab., c.c. bs	81	100 do	65¼
1,000 Cl. & Pit., 4th M.	78¾	50 do	65
5,000 Q. & Tol. 1st M.	83¼	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80½
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st M.	82½	100 Tol., & Wab. & W.	55⅝
1,000 do	82¾	100 do	55¾
50 Am. Ex. Bank.	112	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	38⅞
11 Cen. Nat. Bk.	114	100 do	39
25 Bk. St. N. Y.	109	100 Morris & Essex	93⅞
12 Del. & H. Canal	123	900 Boston, H. & E.	3¾
30 West. U. Tel.	32	100 do	3⅞
10 Pac. Mail	41	500 H. & St. Jo. Pf. bet. call	115⅛
200 bet. call	41⅛	70 N. Y. & N. H. Srp. bet. call	148
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	15		

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112⅜	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. Consol	100⅞
2,000 do c	112⅜	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	95¾
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65	111¾	65 Erie R	23
215,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 s3	114⅛	100 do	23⅛
110,000 do	114⅛	200 Reading R. s60	104¾
2,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	108⅜	100 do	105⅞
1,000 do	108⅝	400 L. S. & M. S.	97⅝
500 do small	107⅞	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	56⅞	25 Chi. & N. W.	81⅛
1,000 Georgia 7s	95⅛	200 Chi. & R. I. b.c.	118¾
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	94⅛	300 Tol., W. & W.	55⅜
2,000 Alabama 5s	102	300 Del. L. & W.	110¾
300 West. U. Tel.	32	100 Han. & St. J. Pf.	116
50 do	32⅛	200 do	116⅛
300 Pacific Mail	42¾	100 St. L. & Iron M.	46⅝
10 do	42½	600 Ohio & Miss.	39⅛
100 do s60	42⅜	100 N. J. Central	109⅜
1900 do	43	200 do	109⅜
400 do	43⅛	30 Pitts., F. W. & C. Guar	95⅛
100 do	43⅛	300 Morris & Essex	94
600 do	42⅞	32 do	93⅞
200 Cleve. & Pitts. b3	108⅞		
100 Adams Ex. b3	64		

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000 Amer. Gold	114⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.	39⅛
100 U. S. Ex.	43⅝	100 Chi. & N. W.	81⅞
100 West. U. Tel. b3	31⅜	200 Rock Island	118⅝
100 do	31⅜	100 Mil. & St. P.	65⅜
200 Reading b3	105⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅝
400 L. S. & M. S. b3	97⅝	300 Newark & C.	82⅛
200 do	97⅝	100 Dale Prop. B. Co.	39

SATURDAY, May 28—P. M.

The Specie shipments of the day were $1,081,235, chiefly in Gold bars; making for the whole week, $2,046,059. The Treasury Office paid out during the week $1,904,780 for Gold Interest, and received $2,703,232 for Gold Customs. The Banks lose $1,388,900 on their Gold Averages and gain $2,595,370 in Greenbacks. The Loans are down $710,334, and the general line of Deposits up $1,486,419. The present surplus of lawful Money in Bank over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $29,053,755. Money to the Stock and Gold Brokers is quoted at 4@5 ₱ cent. on call, and to the Bill Brokers 5@6 ₱ cent. on prime short Merchant paper and Bankers' acceptances. The demand for Money is dull as compared with the ability and disposition of lenders at these moderate rates of interest. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady at 109⅝@109¾ on London, and the Gold Room steady at about 114⅝. The Public Funds left off quiet on the basis of 114⅛@114¼ ₱ cent. for 5-20s of 1867.

There was a dull time and a light business in the Railways at the Stock Exchange, as reflected by the printed sales. Prices were fairly supported, and in the Long Room late in the day, after the Bank Statement, there was a better demand for the New-York and Western Roads and for Reading, and a further rise for Pacific Mail shares, which had displayed much strength throughout the day.

It was made known in the Afternoon that the Custom-house and Treasury will be closed in respect to Decoration Day, on Monday, except for an hour or two in the morning. The Stock Exchange and Gold Room will be open as usual.

After the late Boards adjourned the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 28.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114	114⅛
American Gold Coin	114⅝	114⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¾	56⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101⅛	100⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	96	95¾
Reading Railroad	105⅞	106⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅛	119
North-western Common	81¾	81½
North-western Preferred	89⅜	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	41¼	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅞	80¾
St. Paul Common	65¾	65¾
Lake Shore	97⅞	97¾
Ohio and Mississippi	39⅜	39⅝
New-Jersey Central	109	109½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 28.

General balance yesterday	$84,102,222 92
Gold receipts	486,962 24
Gold payments	1,340,127 06
Gold balance	75,765,587 47
Currency receipts	827,927 16
Currency payments	471,952 37
Currency balance	5,971,496 94
General balance	82,937,046 32
Customs	366,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,040,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct. reg'd, '81	117	5-20 coup., n., i. '65	113⅞
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg'd, '67	113¾
5-20 reg'd, '62	111⅜	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112½	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 reg'd, '64	111⅜	O'gn ½ year, '81	110
5-20 coup., '64	111½	10-40 reg'd	108
5-20 reg'd, '65	111⅜	10-40 coup	108⅝
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6s Currency	112⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	60½	Ill. Canal Bds., '70	100⅛
Tenn. 6s, new bds	56⅝	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	101
Va. 6s, ex coup	69	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	101
Georgia 6s	86	Ill. War Loan	101⅛
Ga. 7s, new bds	95⅜	Indiana 5 ₱ cent	99
North Carolina 6s	48⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	95
North Car. new bds	25	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '78	97
South Carolina 6s	93	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '83	97
South Car. new bds	82½	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	101
South Car. Ap'l & Oct.	81	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. W. L.	101
Missouri 6s	94	N. Y. reg. Bt'y Loan	110⅞
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	94	N. Y. coup. Bt'y Loan	111
La. 6s, Levee Bds	74¾	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
La. 8s, Levee Bds	92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Rhode Island 6s	102⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Alabama 5s	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Ak. 7s L. R. & Ft. S. Is	75¾	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	102½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Kentucky 6s	95	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	92	Gt. Western 2d, '93	79⅛
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	83¼
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Chic. & R. Island 1st	102⅛
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	100	Chic., R. I. & Pacific.	98¼
Erie 1st Extended	98	Morris & Essex 1st	100¼
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	88	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	81⅛	N. J. Cent. New Bds.	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	104⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	93⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. C. S. F.	83
Mich. So. 7 ₱ cent. 2d	94⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	97
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	92
Pac. R. 7s, guar by Mo.	98⅛	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	78
Central Pac. Bonds	93⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.	97
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ cent., '70.	110	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	96	Chic. & Alton Inc	91
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	84	Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st.	50
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	91	Dub. & Sioux City 1st.	96
Chic. & N. W. Ex'n B.	85	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	90
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96	St. L. & Iron M. Bds.	89
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv'le.	93⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.	105⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	94
Lack. & West. Bds	98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	95⅜
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	97	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	82⅛
Toledo & Wab. 2d	84⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
T., W. & W. con. c. S. F.	81	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	84⅛
Gt. Western 1st, '88	89⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	79⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	143	Manuf'rs' & Merch'ts'	100
Manhattan	147	Central National	114
Mechanics'	139	Fourth National	108⅛
Union	130	Ninth National	116
America	147	Tenth National	125
Phenix	110	Oriental	150
Mechanics' & Traders'	125	Gold Exchange	60
National	117	Bank'rs' & Br'krs' Ass.	106
Merchants' Ex.	103	Del. & Hud. Canal	123
State of New-York	108	American Coal	37
Ocean	80	Canton Co., Baltimore	67
Mercantile	125	West. Union Tel.	31⅛
American Ex.	111⅛	Quicksilver Mining	8⅛
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Pf.	13
Bk. of the Republic	118	Mariposa Mining	7
Bank of N. America	107	Mariposa Pf	14⅛
Hanover	108⅛	Adams Express	63⅛
Irving	116	Wells-Fargo Ex	15
East River	111⅛	Wells-Far. Ex. Scrip	3⅛
Nassau	104	American Ex	43⅛
Shoe and Leather	165	United States Ex	45⅛
Corn Exchange	120	Mer. Union Ex	10⅝
Continental	100	Pacific Mail	43⅛
St. Nicholas	117	Second-avenue	85
Commonwealth	114⅛	Third-avenue	200
Importers' & Trad'rs'	157	Sixth-avenue	120
Park	163		

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending May 28, 1870:

May 23—Steam-ship South America, Para—American Gold	$5,000
May 23—Steam-ship South America, St. Thomas—	
American Gold	10,000
American Silver	20,000
May 24—Brig Rising Sun, Ponce—American Silver	50,000
May 24—Brig Gem, Mayaguey—American Silver	12,000
May 24—Steam-ship Allemania, Paris—	
American Silver	100,000
Gold Bars	240,000
May 25—Steam-ship Idaho, Liverpool—Gold Bars	105,000
May 25—Steam-ship Cuba, Liverpool—	
Gold Bars	232,700
British Silver	1,946
May 23—Steam-ship Bremen, London—	
Mexican Silver	55,000
Gold Bars	80,000
May 27—Bark Ilva, Maracaibo—American Gold	41,800
May 27—Schr. Thomas Frazier, Baracoa—	
American Gold	2,000
American Silver	2,500
May 27—Steam-ship Weybosset, Port-au-Prince—American Gold	5,000
May 28—Steam-ship Main, London—	
Gold Bars	488,043
Silver Bars	31,000
Mexican Silver	55,000
May 28—Steam-ship Main, Bremen—Foreign Silver	2960
May 28—Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—British Gold	9,735
May 28—Steam-ship Erin, Liverpool—Gold Bars	104,000
May 28—Steam-ship Lafayette, Havre—	
Gold Bars	224,222
Silver Bars	162,400
May 28—Steam-ship City of Port-au-Prince, Gonaives—American Gold	1,938
American Silver	1,937
Total	$2,046,059

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending May 27, 1870, was $2,501,710.

The revenue and expenditures of the operating department of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway for the fiscal years ending Dec. 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

Revenue.	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$1,224,681 51	$1,274,539 54
From freight	2,542,742 91	2,681,235 93
From mail	70,412 49	72,049 98
From express	89,163 97	79,105 85
From miscellaneous	86,207 10	145,411 51
	$4,013,207 98	$4,252,342 81
Expenditures, viz.:		
Renewal of iron and superstructure	$287,064 04	$538,617 31
Maintenance of roadway and structures	624,579 41	513,666 39
Maintenance of cars, engines, &c	489,389 66	449,783 93
General transportat'n expenses	1,488,586 68	1,549,386 95
Total	$2,889,619 79	$3,051,404 58
Leaving a net revenue of	$1,123,588 19	$1,200,938 23

Compared with the previous year, the gross revenue of 1869 shows an increase of $239,134 83; with an increase in expenditures of $161,784 79—making the increase of net revenue $77,350 04. The receipts from all sources during the year were:

Receipts.

Gross revenue, as above	$4,252,342 81
Capital stock issued	878,803 41
I. H. Knox and others, Trustees (stock)	304,054 36
Materials and supplies, less than 1868	23,393 86
Fuel, less than 1868	49,162 02
Cash, balance of 1868	108,077 43
From connecting roads (balance of 1868)	51,704 95
Total	$5,667,538 84

Expenditures, &c.

Operating expenses, as above	$3,051,404 58
Equipment	330,070 54
Construction	700,425 78
Interest, less unpaid coupons	1,134,990 53
Quincy and Palmyra Railroad	22,223 95
Meredosia Bridge	6,348 29
Sinking Fund	75,000 00
Bills Payable	1,308 00
Coupons of previous years paid	72,929 50
Profit and Loss	92,920 06
Cash on Deposit	55,320 59
Decatur and East St. Louis Railroad Co.	91,434 47
Due from connecting roads and individuals	33,162 55
Total	$5,667,538 84

Income Account.

Net income, as above	$1,200,938 23
Balance from previous year	430,996 77
Capital stock	1,500,000 00
I. H. Knox and other Trustees	304,054 36
Total	$3,235,989 36
Construction and equipment	$1,030,496 32
Interest account	1,150,420 28
Discount on capital stock	421,196 59
Profit and loss	92,920 06
Balance	540,956 11
Total	$3,235,989 36

Treasurer's General Balance.

Road bed and equipment	$23,390,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Griswold and others, trustees	839,000 00
Supplies, materials on hand	111,774 42
Supplies, fuel on hand	53,032 36
Bills receivable	694 89
United States military account	82 08
Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company	11,516 14
Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company	22,223 95
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company	705 80
Meredosia Bridge Company	56,161 96
Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company	13,669 00
Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company	11,950 00
Equalization account	34,574 08
Jacksonville Depot Company	3,765 48
Quincy Railroad Bridge Company	3,900 00
South Shore line	800 00
Isaac H. Knox & Company	91,434 47
Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company	567 05
Sinking fund consolidation bonds	75,000 00
E. D. Mason, engineer	1,050 00
D. G. Moore, assistant-paymaster	12,187 94
Uncollected freight earnings	5,585 65
Cash	59,100 14
Total	$24,796,748 41
General stock	$7,500,000 00
Preferred stock	1,000,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company	900,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Lake Erie and St. Louis Railroad Company	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Great Western Railroad Company (east of D.)	22,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Great Western Railroad Company (west of D.)	707,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Great Western Railroad Company of 1859	2,500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Q. and T. Railroad Company	500,000 00
First mortgage bonds, I. and S. I. Railroad Company	300,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, T. and W. Railroad Company	1,000,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, W. and W. Railway Company	1,500,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, Great Western Railroad Company of 1859	2,500,000 00
Equipment bonds, T. and W. Railway Company	600,000 00
Consolidated mortgage bonds, T. W. and W. Railway Company	2,700,000 00
Coupons, February, 1868, to November, 1869	25,012 75
James S. Dickinson, Tr. elevators	3,779 55
Balance of income account	540,956 11
Total	$24,798,748 41

President—AZARIAH BOODY. Vice-President—J. N. Drummond. Directors—Azariah Boody, Isaac H. Knox, A. M. White, William Kidd, Abraham B. Baylis, Wm. I. Schenck, Horace F. Clark, New-York; Wm. Mason, Taunton, Mass.; George Cecil, Logansport, Ind.; C. M. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; C. A. Savage, Quincy, Ill.; Amasa Stone, Jr., Cleveland; James Spears, Lafayette, Ind.; J. N. Drummond, Toledo; E. B. Phillips, Chicago. Secretary and Treasurer—Wm. B. Corneau. General Superintendent—George H. Burrows.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—MAY 27.
Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Hoey, Kennedy & Co., vs. Blantan Duncan.—This was a motion to set aside an order of arrest. The defendant, who was the President of the Hicks Engine Company, was about a year ago indebted to plaintiffs in the sum of $16,000, for which they held his individual note. This note he induced the plaintiffs to surrender for a note of the Hicks Engine Company, on the representation that the Company was solvent. The Company soon after failed, and defendant was arrested on civil process on a charge of misrepresenting the solvency of the Company. The representations are denied, and it is claimed by defendant that the exchange of notes was made at the request of plaintiffs. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 26.
Before Judge McCunn.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE THE APPROVAL OF AN UNDERTAKING ON AN ORDER OF ARREST—PRACTICE.

George Kuhn vs. Charles Sass.—This was a motion made on behalf of plaintiff to set aside and declare null the approval of an undertaking given by the defendant on an order of arrest granted herein for $2,000, by Mr. Justice Monell. The plaintiff, some time since, loaned the defendant, who was at that time proprietor of a certain lager-beer saloon, opposite the new Court-house, $1,500, being induced so to do by certain representations made by the defendant, which, subsequently, plaintiff alleges were proven to be false and fraudulent. In his moving papers plaintiff alleged that, while in the Sheriff's office, he was told by the deputies having charge of the "order of arrest business" that if he would approve the undertaking, (signed by two parties that he alleged at the time were utterly worthless,) he would receive his $1,500 forthwith, and that owing to his ignorance of the law, and in hopes of securing his money, he signed the same. Additional affidavits were presented, to show that plaintiff's attorney, Mr. Hope, had been offered a large sum if he would approve the undertaking, and that he declined. Counter affidavits were presented, stating that the sureties given were perfectly good, and that Mr. Hope was anxious to have the bond approved.

Judge MCCUNN remarked that if the sureties were so good he could see no reason why they should not submit to an examination. After a short argument the papers were submitted. Yesterday Judge MCCUNN rendered the following decision: "I cannot disturb the consent to waive justification. The plaintiff can, however, if he doubts the ability of the sureties, compel them to file further and better bonds."

A. B. Sage, Esq., for motion; G. A. Mott, Esq., opposed.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich patterns; black engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; Branch Ware-rooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 2 AND 3, AT 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, south-west corner of 12th-st.,
SUPERB GALLERY OF FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE, THE CONSIGNMENT OF
A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP,
COMPRISING SOME OF THE MOST ELEGANT PAINTINGS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET AND TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
BY ORDER OF CONSIGNOR.
Among them will be found the works of—viz.:
E. Verboeknoven,
B. C. Koekkoek,
L. Schaefels,
Huysmans,
C. F. De Vogel,
M. A. Koekkoek,
Herzog,
Jacob Jacobs,
H. & L. De Buel,
Toussaint,
Verscauier. Jr.,
Dillens,
T. H. B. Koekkock
Le Bret,
D. De Noter,
H. Schaefels,
Robbe,
Geerts,
T. A. Rust,
Leroy,
Aug. Coomans,
H. Von Seben,
De Keyser,
Samschroeder,
Marohn,
F. Kruseman,
Spooler,
F. Kluyver,
Roffiaen,
Kuwasseg,
W. Vester,
Walraven,
Pecrus,
W. Wheelwright,
A. Eversen,
Portiege,
De Steuvel,
Zelis,
A. Mauve,
De Vos,
Newhuys,
Nesteson,
ALSO, A NUMBER OF FINE PICTURES BY FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS.
THEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION ON AND FROM MONDAY 30TH INST.,
DAY AND EVENING, AS ABOVE.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
ART SALE.
FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS.
Sold by order of Mr. JAMES JARVIS, of this City. Also a few added to close consignments. Among this collection will be found choice specimens by Leutze, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Bierstadt, Durand, Caselear, Hicks, Williamson, Cropsey, Inness, Fuller, Dolph, E. Frere, Moormans, Seignac, Lasalle, Monfallet, Beyschlag, Jungheim, Von Etten, Schleek, H. Bacon, T. Addison Richards, Pope, Jerome Thompson, &c.
SEVERAL CHOICE WATER-COLORS BY David, Vertin, Marblin, Feragio, Mathilde, Washington, &c. Also an
ALBUM OF ILLUSTRATED VERSES,
comprising varied and beautiful original specimens of the compositions of Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Tuckerman, Bayard Taylor, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Curtis, and others. Illustrated by Church, Darley, Kensett, Hart, De Haas, Shattuck, Ehninger, Eastman Johnson, Bradford, Huntington, and others, forming a unique and magnificent collection, having been collected by a lady of this City, and will be sold for the benefit of a charitable institution. The whole to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, SATURDAY EVENING, June 4, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE Superior Court of the City of New-York appointing me receiver, I will sell at public auction on the 30th day of May, 1870, at 12 M., at the store of the Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company, No. 95 Bleecker-st., in the City of New-York, the equity of redemption of ALFRED BLISS in 555 shares of the capital stock of said Alfred Bliss Manufacturing Company. For particulars inquire of receiver, at the Common Pleas Clerk's Office, New-York.—Dated May 23, 1870.
THOMAS H. LANDON, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as cook; will assist at washing and ironing. Can be seen until Tuesday next at their present place, No. 128 West 47th-st., where they will receive the best of reference.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION by a German widow lady aged 32 years: is capable and willing to work; Good City references given and required. Call for two days at No. 46 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, LAWYERS OR OTHERS.—An experienced copyist (lady) wishes employment; is a good and rapid writer, and an accurate copyist. Address T. M. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY LEAVING FOR THE country wishes to procure a good place for a capable chamber-maid, or waitress, now in their service. Apply at No. 5 West 22d-st.

PARTIES WISHING VIRGINIA colored servants, address SERVANTS' RELIEF, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.
Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, inclosing specimens of work, stating pay expected, &c. Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED OPERATORS to make ladies' and children's suits. None but experienced hands need apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WILLING TO ASSIST with laundry-work; City references required; English or German preferred; wages $18. Call Monday at No. 46 East 12th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 27th-st.

GARDENER WANTED—TO FIX UP A place and sell it; must find everything for himself; wages $40. Apply to WILLIAM, 15 West 20th-st.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses,
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.
J. W. COATES,
Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st.,
opposite Dominick-st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.
For sale, a plot containing 2⅛ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 49 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—FOR SALE CHEAP, a file of the *Times*, for eleven years from its commencement. Address E. H. ENSIGN, Orange, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Caleb Barstow, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.
Post-office Box No. 2,404.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM HERETOfore existing under the name of SELLMANN & WAHLERS has been dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of May, 1870.

FURNITURE.

AT PLIMPTON'S BUILDING—STUYvesant and Ninth sts.—PLIMPTON'S celebrated black walnut furniture, and cheaper goods, at prices and terms to suit the times.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRETT, MADE BY Parker, suitable for City or country; will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 24 South-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

ON MONDAY, MAY 30,

WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS FROM 20 CENTS.

FIGURED ENGLISH BAREGES IN GREAT Variety, from 16 cents up.

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF GRAY MIXED POPLINS, For Suits, at 25 cents per yard.

PLAIN AND FANCY FRENCH GRENADINES, In all the leading styles and fashionable shades, from 40 cents upward.

FRENCH ORGANDIES, IN NEW DESIGNS, From 25 cents.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF BLACK GRENADINES, CHINTZ FIGURE, At 50 cents.

MOHAIR CHENES, REGALIA CLOTHS, MOHAIR SULTANAS, DOUBLE-WARP ENGLISH MOHAIRS, At 75 cents.

SEVERAL CASES OF ENGLISH BRILLIANTS, CHINTZ FIGURE, AT 25 CENTS, WORTH 37½.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES, PERCALES, CAMBRICS AND AMERICAN PRINTS, at very low prices.

MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY STYLE OF FABRIC, SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON, TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF IRON-FRAME GRENADINES, 3-4 and 8-4.

ALSO, LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACKS IN NEW DESIGNS.

HANDSOME STRIPED CHALLIE SHAWLS, FROM $3.

STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS, FROM $4 UPWARD.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, MAY 30,

LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled and tucked, $7.

LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled and tucked, with overskirt, $9.

LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, with overskirt, ruffled and trimmed, from $6 to $14.

LADIES' CALICO WRAPPERS, $2.

LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, $2 and $2 50.

LADIES' CHEMISES, 75 cents and $1.

LADIES' DRAWERS, 75 cents.

LADIES' SKIRTS, tucked, 75 cents and $1.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS.

INFANTS' WALKING COATS and DRESSES.

ALSO,

LADIES' PONGEE, SERGE AND LINEN PARASOLS, SCOLLOPED AND PLAIN, FROM $1.

A FULL LINE OF COLORED SILK PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FROM 75 CENTS.

LINENS AND House-Furnishing GOODS.

On MONDAY, May 30, we will sell

Bleached Damasks, from 50c. per yard.

5-8 Damask Napkins, at $1 per dozen.

8-4 Damask Napkins, better quality, at $2 75 per dozen.

Damask Dollies, at 50c. per dozen.

8-4 and 9-4 Damask Cloths, at $1 75.

8-4 Loom Cloths, at 60c.

10-4 Barnesley Sheeting, at 90c.

Twilled Toweling, at 5c. per yard.

27x36 Loom Huck Towels, at $2 50 per dozen.

Bleached Huck Towels, at $1 12½c. per dozen.

Stair Crash, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.

8-4 Floor Drugget, at 87½c. per yard.

10-4 Floor Drugget, at $1 per yard.

12-4 Floor Drugget, at $1 25 per yard.

Printed Linens, for Shirts, &c., in great variety.

6-4 Printed Table Covers, at 75c.; reduced from $1.

7-4 Victoria Covers, at $4 50; reduced from $5 50.

6-4 Embroidered Covers, at $5; reduced from $6.

8-12 Embroidered Piano Covers, at $10; reduced from $12 20.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,

GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

SPRING TRADE.

MA OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
MA PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
MA and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
MA GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
MA NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
MA STATIONERY, &c., CY
MA AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
MA ALL OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
MA TO MEET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

At Jackson's,

No. 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-pl.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

BOMBAZINES AND PARISIENNES

GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES. ALSO, CANVASS MESH GRENADINES, IN ALL WIDTHS. TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, AND CREPE CLOTH, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE AND FLORENTINE CLOTH. RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD. BLACK ALPACAS, (Buffalo Brand.) PURE MOHAIR CLOTH, (Beaver Brand.) A HANDSOME QUALITY OF ALPACA AT 50c. PER YARD. A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE TRAVELING MATERIALS, FROM 20c. PER YARD. PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. REAL JAPAN SILKS, $9 40, WORTH $14 PER DRESS. BONNETS AND SUITS READY-MADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will on MONDAY, May 30, LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Printed JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., and will open TEN CASES OF EXTRA FINE PRINTED CAMBRICS at 18c. per yard; recent price, 25c.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Stock complete with every variety SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON. IRON GRENADINE BAREGES JUST RECEIVED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

REQUEST ATTENTION TO THEIR EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF READY-MADE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, MAY 30, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDERWEAR, IN EVERY VARIETY, INFANTS' WARDROBES, MILLINERY, SACKS, SILK CLOAKS, EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c., &c. PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

STYLISH HATS FOR THE RACES. Ladies attending the races should not fail to wear one of those elegant novelties in Round Hats now on exhibition at the Maison de Modes of C. M. OLNEY & CO., No. 30 East 14th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Preparatory to going abroad for my Fall supply of shawls I shall offer the choice selection on hand at low prices, including some striped square shawls so comfortable for traveling wear. J. RUSSELL, No. 63 East 9th-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO OUR STOCKS OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at $1 25 per yard.

5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 per yard and upward.

FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50 to $5 per yard.

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, from $3 to $3 75 per yard.

IMPERIAL THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS, for halls, stairs, &c.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY RED-CHECKED AND WHITE, at very low prices.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, FRENCH DROP CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS.

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

WINDOW HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS,

SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, HAIR AND FEATHER PILLOWS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

SUIT AND MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

LINEN AND PIQUE TRAVELING SUITS.
EMBROIDERED BAPTISTE SUITS.
FRENCH POPLIN SUITS.
RICH BLACK SILK MANTLES AND SUITS.
CHINE AND SHADED SILK ROBES, WITH FRINGED FLOUNCES.

ALSO,

A splendid variety of CHANTILLY LACE and LLAMA LACE POINTES and JACKETS.
BREAKFAST JACKETS, &c.

REDUCED PRICES IN SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are constantly making large additions to their stocks of PRINTED LAWNS and ORGANDIES.

STRIPED AND FIGURED GRENADINE BAREGES, 20c. and 25c. per yard.

GAUZE CHAMBRAIS, $1 50 per yard, (value $2 50.)

BAYADERE and PLAIN GRENADINES; SHADE TO MATCH at 60c. per yard.

STRIPED SUMMER POPLINS at 25c. and 30c. per yard.

ELASTIC CRETONS FOR SUITS, a new and beautiful article.

RICH PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, in ROBES and by the yard, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SUMMER AND SEA-SIDE SHAWLS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BAREGE, CHALLIE, SHETLAND, GRENADINE AND OTHER VARIETIES IN SUMMER SHAWLS, RANGING FROM $3 AND UPWARD.

The latest novelty in SEA-SIDE WRAP, REVERSIBLE "FORMOSA" SHAWLS AND BOURNOUS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,

Ladies will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY of first-class READY-MADE DRESSES AND COSTUMES, for the STREET, TRAVELING AND SEA-SIDE WEAR and at about ONE-HALF THE PRICE OF BROADWAY STORES. Inspection is invited.

W. K. PEYTON

Will open on MONDAY, May 30,

FROM AUCTION, GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS, BLACK GRENADINES, LACE POINTS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE AND COLORED PIQUES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, TABLE DAMASKS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

LEWIS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

CHEAPEST FINE DRESS SHIRT HOUSE IN THE CITY.

First-class work and perfect fit guaranteed. Single shirt made for sample. Shirts sent everywhere by express.

Six fine shirts for $12, or $2 each, made to order.

Six Masonville muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $14.

Six Wamsutta Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $16.

Six New-York Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $18, or $3 each.

A full line of all sizes ready made. These goods are 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Send for circular.

FRED. LEWIS,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, New-York.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, May 30, the business of this Company will be transacted at its offices, No. 71 Broadway.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1870.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26d-st.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six Per Cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,

OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH, at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1.

ASSETS, $1,782,193 62. SURPLUS, $140,125 43.

EQUAL TO SEVEN PER CENT.—Interest from June 1 on deposits made on or before that day. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JUNE 1 ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. Lees & Waller, No. 33 Pine-st.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE SHEBOYGAN and Fond du Lac Railroad, Wisconsin, due June 1, 1870, will be paid at No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 13, on and after that date.

S. M. BARRETT, President.

FINANCIAL.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA, AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

CHICAGO SEVEN PER CT. PARK BONDS, DUE 1880.

$150,000,000 SECURITY.

BONDS AND COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.

Bonds may be REGISTERED.

FOR SALE AT 94.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 184 Broadway.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 20 BROAD-ST.,

are now prepared to buy and sell SOUTHERN SECURITIES, and make a specialty of the same.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY,

NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS.

Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.

W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BALLIN & SANDER,

BANKERS,

No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1870.

An election of nine trustees of this Company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next.

The polls for the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.

J. M. STUART, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 26, 1870.—This Company invites bids until June 8, at 12 o'clock noon, for $150,000 of Ten Per Cent. Equipment Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable 1st of March and the 1st of September; the principal in ten years, secured by lien on the equipment purchased and to be purchased with the proceeds. Bids to be addressed to the President, No. 12 Wall-st., (marked "Bids for Bonds,") where circulars may be obtained containing particulars, or will be forwarded on application. The proceeds of these bonds are required to furnish ample equipment for the Belleville Branch, and the new road from Belleville to Duquoin, (56 miles,) which will be finished by October next, and which is to be equipped and operated under lease to this Company.

C. BUTLER, President.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., now doing a large cash business; will be sold low for cash, the whole or part of the stock. For particulars address F. B., Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FOR SALE.—$3,000—A VINEGAR FACTORY in the best condition at the above price. Inquire at No. 106 East 3d-st., in the saloon.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-st., from Canal-st. to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York.

Which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4,

AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

Positive sale by order of Messrs. Danald and Bogert of SIXTY VILLA PLOTS AT PASSAIC VILLAGE.

These lots are handsomely situated on very high ground, on both sides of Bloomfield-av., with flagged walks to the Erie Railway station, within walking distance of the Paterson and Newark Railroad station, and within TWO MINUTES' WALK of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The famous Passaic County Mineral Spring is but five minutes' walk from the property.

70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For the convenience of parties wishing to attend this sale, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will run their first passenger train over their new road on that day, leaving the foot of Barclay-st. at 11½ A. M., returning immediately after the sale. Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE In the XIV., XV. and XXII. Wards.

By order of the Supreme Court, under direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 278, 282, 284 and 286, with the buildings thereon, between Prince and Houston sts.

ELIZABETH-STREET—No. 247, in rear of the above.

MOTT-STREET—Nos. 296, 298 and 300, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

HOUSTON-STREET—Nos. 58, 60 and 62, corner of Mott-st., and adjoining.

ELIZABETH-STREET—Nos. 263 and 265, adjoining the Houston-st. property.

TENTH-AVENUE—North-east corner 46th-st., four lots, size each 25x100 feet.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—In rear of the above, four lots, each 25 feet in front, and ranging in depth from 77 feet 6 inches to 115 feet 10 inches.

Maps and terms at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ONE BLOCK of ground at Harlem, at foot of 122d-st., between Avenue A and the Harlem River, with large fire-proof buildings and water front on Harlem River. The property is particularly desirable for manufacturing purposes on a very large scale, having boilers, engine and shafting with extensive wharf accommodations where vessels can load and unload. Will be sold on favorable terms or leased for five years. Apply to JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, 189 and 191 Front-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES in the City, 35x100; north-east corner of Madison-av. and 39th-st. S. GLOVER, 47 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 37 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, occupying on St. Louis-st. the entire front of the block between Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and extending through the center block 320 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on Toulouse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold low on very favorable terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be leased at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.

In consequence of removal West, the subscriber desires to sell his house and lot, corner of Ridge and Linden sts., (ten minutes' walk from depot.) One of the most eligible locations in the city; house is conveniently fitted up; gas, furnace, &c., and will be sold at a bargain, on easy terms. For an interview address E. H. ENSIGN, Orange, N. J.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—FOR SALE, TWENTY lots, 25x108 each, admirably adapted for a hotel, private residences or pleasure grounds; opposite a fine beach for bathing; situated on Stuyvesant-st., at the point of Staten Island nearest the City, between first landing and New-Brighton ferries; neighborhood excellent. W. J. STAPLES, No. 33 Bond-st.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE at Morristown, on high ground, ten minutes' walk from depot; eleven rooms. G. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A HANDsomely-furnished cottage; nine rooms; pleasantly located; immediate possession; will be let for the Summer or year. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., real estate agents, adjoining depot, Montclair, N. J.

TO RENT AT LONG BRANCH—FURnished cottage with stable. Inquire of H. W. HOWLAND, Long Branch, or of A. S. DUDLEY, No. 52 West 38th-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEments of house No. 88 Jane-st., together or separate. Terms reasonable.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN & COLLENDER

Manufacturers of STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES.

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE, NO. 738 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BILLIARDS.

W. H. GRIFFITH'S combination cushions and tables can only be bought at his factory, No. 40 Vesey-st. Tables cut down. Cloths, balls, cues and cue-tips for sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—PERMANENT LODGINGS BY A single gentleman in a family occupying its own first-class house, and where no other lodger is taken. One full floor will be required, and a liberal price will be paid. The party will, if desired, furnish his own apartment. The house must be above 21st-st. and below 35th, and between Madison-av. and Broadway, if above 23d. Arrangement preferred for October. Address by letter J. W. O., Box No. 2,570 Post-office.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, LARGE AND small, for gentlemen or families, with or without board, at Summer prices; house elegantly furnished and neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 47 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain pleasant rooms, with or without board, in a private family residing in Sands-st., Brooklyn; convenient to ferries; house replete with modern conveniences; references required. Address, with name, H., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A LARGE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED second-story front room, replete with modern conveniences, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 18TH-ST., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE of rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished, suitable for gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with or without board; location desirable; references required.

A LADY WHO TAKES BUT FEW boarders has a parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, to gentleman and wife; also rooms on third floor, to single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 9th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain fine rooms, with board, in a quiet family, where there are no children, on reasonable terms; two large rooms, with closets, vacant. Inquire at No. 242 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY in 12th-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., would rent a freshly-furnished room to a single gentleman; a light breakfast furnished, if desired. Address F. B., Box No. 28 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, above 23d-st., near 5th-av., will let to a single gentleman a large room, with bath-room adjoining; with or without breakfast. Apply at No. 634 Broadway.

NEWLY-FURNISHED FLOOR—SIX rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; also rooms without board, on 34th-st., near Broadway. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

NO 278 4TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.—A private family having more room than they require, will rent, with board, delightful rooms, offering home comforts. Summer prices.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET AN entire floor to first-class parties, either with private table or without board; highest references required.

NO. 27 WEST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, A fine suite of furnished rooms without board, together or singly.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 149 Waverley-place—To single gentlemen; rooms very desirable; newly furnished; reference required.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, WITH or without board, a furnished room, with hot and cold water, &c. Apply at No. 30 East 28th-st.

TO RENT—NICE COOL FURNISHED front basement or hall room, house private, at No. 117 West 40th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT TARRYTOWN ON THE HUDSON—Large, airy, well-furnished rooms, with excellent country board, in the Rockwood House, delightfully located on high ground, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river, and within five minutes' walk of cars and boats; ample stabling. For terms, references, &c., apply at No. 16 5th-av.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND DESIRABLE homes for their families, with all the comforts of City and country, only nine miles from City; location beautiful and very healthy; house first-class in all respects; references exchanged. Full information can be obtained upon application to BROWN & SIMONSON, No. 542 West 22d-st., and 40 East 18th-st.

SEA-SIDE BOARD AT SHREWSBURY, near Long Branch; house fronts the shore; table and attendance equal to the hotels; terms about half price. Apply to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

This attractive Summer resort will be open July 1 for an unexceptionable class of boarders. For particulars address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

opens for the reception of guests on the 27th of June, 1870. Knowing the want and favoritism of pure filtered rain water for drinking purposes at Newport, the proprietor last Autumn constructed a reservoir with a capacity of six hundred hogsheads, so arranged that all the water used for drinking at the Ocean House will be drawn from this reservoir and filtered, thereby removing all impurities and affording perfectly healthy "drinking water."

Satisfactory prices for rooms given upon application to JOSEPH B. WEAVER, Proprietor.

Ocean House, Newport, R. I.,
or St. James Hotel, New-York.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,

Address SYKES, GARDNER & CO., Long Branch.

LAKE GEORGE

THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL Will be opened for Summer visitors June 1; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change.

T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HOXIE HOUSE.—THIS HOTEL IS SITUated at Mystic Bridge, Conn., and is now open for Summer travel; is accessible in a few hours from New-York or Boston. The favorite resorts Watch Hill, Pequot House and Mystic Island are within a short distance. Yachting, rowing, fishing, bathing or pleasure driving are among its attractions. Terms on application.

B. F. HOXIE, Proprietor.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to

WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., opens June 1. Harlem through trains leave New-York at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.

Change of hours, May 29, 1870.

For West Philadelphia, 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, *7 and *9:20 P. M., 12 night.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS.

8:30 A. M., great Southern morning express for Baltimore and Washington; for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.

9:30 A. M., express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.

12:30 noon, express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.

*7 P. M. daily express, for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, without change, daily.

*9:20 P. M., daily, great Southern evening express, for Baltimore and Washington, and the South-west and South via Washington, with reclining-chair car and sleeping-car attached.

FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)

6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:20, 10 and 11:30 P. M., 12 night.

FOR ELIZABETH.

6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:40, A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:20 and 10 P. M.; 12 night.

Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in the depot Jersey City; at pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's express office No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.

*Daily.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

ELEVEN A. M.—NEARER TEN THOUsand fold than ever. ALICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE.

Arrangements are perfected for the GREAT MUSICAL JUBILEE to take place in the City of New-York, at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM, during the week, COMMENCING JUNE 13, 1870.

The Coliseum will be altered and enlarged to give accommodation for TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PERSONS.

The occasion will be notable for presenting the most important Choral Societies in the country, aggregating over THREE THOUSAND SKILLED SINGERS.

A Grand Jubilee Orchestra of FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INSTRUMENTAL VIRTUOSI, comprising the Chief Instrumentalists of the Continent.

A magnificent ensemble of the Stars, Artists and Chorus of SIX GRAND OPERA COMPANIES.

THE FOUR GREAT REGIMENTAL BANDS, including GILMORE'S CELEBRATED BAND of Boston, TWO HUNDRED BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTALISTS, A COLOSSAL ORGAN, together with numerous harmonic adjuncts which, it is believed, will make this A MUSICAL EVENT rarely equaled in the world.

BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL, to commemorate the centennial of the immortal composer. The GREAT BEETHOVEN DAY, devoted to the production of his greatest works, will form a feature of the grandest musical festival ever given in the world.

Especial pleasure is taken in announcing that the musical details are intrusted to CARL BERGMANN, Conductor of the Philharmonic Society; MAX MARETZEK, Impressario, and Conductor of Grand Italian Opera; and GEORGE F. BRISTOW and Dr. JAMES PECH, Conductor, and PATRICK S. GILMORE, the renowned projector of the great Peace Festival.

To these will be added many EMINENT CONDUCTORS of visiting Choral Societies.

The personnel, the VAST ARRAY OF ARTISTS, the magnificent programmes and the details in extenso will appear in the morning and evening papers of THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

The sales of seats will commence MONDAY, JUNE 6.

C. W. EASTWOOD, Secretary,
No. 8 4th-av., Union-square.

BOOTH'S THEATER.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONDAY AND EACH EVENING DURING THE WEEK,

Will be presented a brilliant American Comedy in three acts, by Charles Gayler, Esq., entitled

TAKING THE CHANCES,

For the proper production of which the management have especially engaged MR. J. H. McVICKER.

For whom the play was expressly written, and who will appear in his original character of PETER POMEROY, Supported by a superior cast.

In active preparation, A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

A GRAND CONCERT

Will be given by MISS CARRIE GOLDSTICKER, At Apollo Hall, Corner 28th-st. and Broadway, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 1, 1870, At 8 o'clock.

Tickets One Dollar.

May be had at the door on the evening of the concert.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

EVERY NIGHT. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADway. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.

J. & B. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TRIPS—Let your families have fresh air; go to Warren-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M., and take the FLORENCE for Yonkers, returning at 1:30 P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Saturdays excepted. Sunday fare, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.

Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

ABROAD.

A graduate of Harvard, and an experienced teacher, wishes to form a class of several boys, to prepare them for college while traveling in Europe; best of reference. Address W. A. L., St. Mark's School, Southboro', Mass.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY SPEAKING AND understanding English, French and German, also an accomplished musician, desires a situation as lady's companion, or as governess. Address A. B., No. 40 East 18th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,

Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, landing at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. J. C. GIBBS, will leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st. at 8¼; 34th-st. at 8½ o'clock, and Manhattanville at 9 every SUNDAY MORNING during the Summer season, commencing on SUNDAY, June 5.

Tickets for the round trip, $1.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st., at 2:45 and 28th-st. at 3 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. WALLACK begs to announce the CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON, which will terminate SATURDAY, June 4, and which will present a series of attractive pieces.

MONDAY, May 30, For the first time this season, Tobin's standard play (presented in its entirety,) THE HONEYMOON.

TUESDAY, May 31, For the last time, Buckstone's Comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

WEDNESDAY, June 1, For the first time this season, Lovell's beautiful play, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

THURSDAY, June 2, last time, THE HONEYMOON.

FRIDAY, June 3, last time, THE RENT DAY, and IS HE JEALOUS?

SATURDAY MATINEE, June 4, AMERICANS IN PARIS, and TRYING IT ON.

SATURDAY EVENING, last night of the season, Lovell's play, (last time,) LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

The Summer season, which commences MONDAY, June 6, will be inaugurated by the engagement of the popular actor, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, who will appear in his own highly successful drama, entitled, THE RED LIGHT; Or, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.

FRENCH THEATER.

The management regret to say that this will be POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT OF CHARLES FECHTER.

Upon Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, CHARLES FECHTER will appear in the Romantic and Spectacular Drama, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, AS FABIEN AND LOUIS DE FRANCHI. CARLOTTA LECLERCQ..as..MME. DE LESPARS

To be preceded by the WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

MISS LECLERCQ........as........ANNE CAREW
LITTLE MINNIE MADDEN........as........SYBIL
(Her first appearance on any stage.)

UPON SATURDAY, JUNE 4. BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, Mr. FECHTER will appear at a FINAL FAREWELL AND ONLY MATINEE, IN THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. THE SAME EVENING HIS LAST APPEARANCE AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE, IN THE LADY OF LYONS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, JR.............................Proprietor

The great spectacular and operatic romance, the TWELVE TEMPTATIONS, Now in its SEVENTEENTH WEEK, Increasing nightly in attraction, will be repeated EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, With its RENOWNED SCENERY, GEORGEOUS COSTUMES, EXTRAORDINARY MECHANICAL EFFECTS, EXQUISITE MUSIC, GRAND MARCHES, UNSURPASSED DOUBLE CHORUS, MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATION, With the latest sensation, the PRISMATIC SHOWER.

Seats secured TEN days in advance at the box-office; also at Schrimer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST NIGHTS of the GOOD-NATURED MAN.

EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, for the last time, Goldsmith's famous comedy of THE GOOD-NATURED MAN! Characters by Miss Davenport, Messrs. Davidge, Lewis, Clarke, Hawkins, De Vere, Evans, &c.

MONDAY, May 30. BENEFIT of Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.

SATURDAY NEXT, June 4—Benefit of Mr. L. F. HARRISON.

MONDAY, June 6—Benefit of Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, scenic artist, and last night of GOOD-NATURED MAN.

TUESDAY, June 7, For the first time on any stage, will be produced a powerful comedy of the human passions, based upon the famous Parisian sensation of Victorien Sardou, and entitled FERNANDE, to be given with magnificent scenery and an extraordinary cast.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

MRS. JAMES A. OATES and her POPULAR BURLESQUE TROUPE.

THREE HOURS OF FUN AND MUSIC.

THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.

BOWERY THEATER.

New local drama, the RAG-PICKER OF NEW-YORK, and SIX DEGREES OF CRIME. Tuesday evening, benefit of Mr. CHAS. FOSTER.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

JEROME PARK.

The Spring meeting, 1870, Will be held on SATURDAY 4th, TUESDAY 7th, THURSDAY 9th and SATURDAY 11th June.

Four or five races each day, commencing at 2½.

Grand Steeple Chase, Hurdle Race, races of heats and dashes.

An immense number of horses in attendance, and splendid sport anticipated.

Extra trains from 42d-st., on Harlem Railroad, at 1 and 1½ each day.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 6, at 11½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 27 North River.

STEERAGE PASSAGE REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

ERIN, BRAGG, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.

Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.

Cabin passage, gold........................$80
Steerage, currency.............................30

For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5, Bowling-green, New York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, via Nassau, June 16.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Spring Meeting—The Programme of the Racing—A Brilliant Prospect.

On Saturday next, the gates of Jerome Park will again be thrown open, and thousands of our sport-loving citizens will throng through the portals to witness and enjoy the "sport of Kings," which will then and there be inaugurated. On that day the racing season in the North will commence, for the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club will begin over the Jerome Park Race-course. Great and numerous as have been the attractions presented at former meetings, those which are provided for the coming week's racing carnival far surpass them. A more attractive programme of sport could not have been arranged, and the Jockey Club must be congratulated on the liberality and judgment evinced in its production.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

The meeting commences on Saturday next, June 4, and is continued over the ensuing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The racing commences on the first day with a hurdle race for all ages, for a purse of $500, with the five per cent. entrance money going to the second horse. The distance is one mile and three-quarters, over six hurdles, and welter weights are carried. The entries for this race are not made until the day previous, but as several hurdle race-horses are already on the ground, and more daily expected from Canada, there is certain to be a good field. Among the entries we may safely expect to find the veteran *Harry Booth*, *Lobelia*, *Bohannon*, *Oysterman*, (winner of last year's steeple-chase,) *Mitchell* and *Virgil*. The latter, it will be remembered, was a highly successful race-horse in his three and four-year-old form, but, becoming lame, he was thrown out of training and fired. He is now quite sound, and Mr. SWIGERT, his owner and trainer, has initiated him in the jumping business, and his first appearance as a hurdler was highly successful, for he won the hurdle race at the Lexington meeting a few days ago, beating Mr. MCGRATH's mare, *Biddy Malone*, with great ease. He is a capital jumper, and the old stagers in this line of business, such as *Lobelia*, *Harry Booth*, *Oysterman* and others will have to look out sharply for their laurels. The second race is the Fordham Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages, with $500 added by the Club. The distance is one mile and a quarter, and the second horse receives twenty-five per cent. of the stakes, while the third saves his stakes. There were twenty-six entries for this race, but ten of them having declared out left sixteen acceptances. These are:

L. W. Jerome's br. c. Glengary, 4 years, by Thormanby, dam Carbine, by Rifleman. 102 pounds.
D. McDaniel's b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe. 108 pounds.
D. McDaniels' b. h. Red Dick, aged, by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick. 110 pounds.
D. D. Withers' ch. c. 3 years, by imp. Mickey Free, dam by Wagner, out of Cornelian, by Priam. 89 pounds.
A. Belmont's ch. c. Beverly, 3 years, by Balrownie, dam Maroon, by Glencoe. 89 pounds.
M. A. Littell's blk. h. Onyx, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Vivandiere, by Revenue. 104 pounds.
Jno. O'Donnell's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler. 111 pounds.
J. K. Lawrence's b. m. Rapture, 4 years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute. 101 pounds.
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Planter, 4 years, by imp. Bonny Scotland, dam by Ringgold. 106 pounds.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. c., 3 years, by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel. 89 pounds.
Jacob Eckerson's ch. h. Metairie, 6 years, by Star Davis, dam Katona, by Voucher. 114 pounds.
Jacob Eckerson's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter. 113 pounds.
W. Cottrill's ch. h. Cottrill, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick. 109 pounds.
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign. 117 pounds.
Bacon & Holland's b. m. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rogers, dam by Wagner. 104 pounds.
Bacon & Holland's b. h. Barnwell, 4 years, by Star Davis, dam imp. Rosalind. 106 pounds.

Of this lot, *Sanford*, *Cottrill* and *Corsican* appear most dangerous on paper, unless Major BACON prefers to allow either *Barnwell* or *Nannie Douglas* to do battle for his stable instead of *Corsican*. The Belmont Stakes comes next, and is the great event of the day. This race is for three-year olds, $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the Club, and the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes; distance one mile and five furlongs. The race is named in compliment to the President of the American Jockey Club, A. BELMONT, Esq., who last year won it with his own horse, *Fenian*, and also ran second with his second string, *Glenelg*. The following are the nominations this year:

August Belmont's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W.
August Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs.
R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam Jerusalem.
A. Belmont's ch. c. Beverly, by imp. Balrownie, dam Maroon.
A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam imp. Maud.
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam imp. Fillagree.
Jas. R. Smith, Jr.'s, b. f. Rejected, by imp. Hartington, dam Columbia.
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Intrigue, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose.
J. Eckersons' ch. f. Polly Lyons, by Censor, dam Adelgazia.
D. McDaniel's b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Leisure, by Red Eye, dead.
D. McDaniels' b. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama.
Carroll & Coar's br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird.
Thos. G. Moore's ch. c. by Lexington, dam Laura, by Leviathan.
Thos. G. Moore's ch. c. by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire.
Thos. G. Moore's b. f. by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward.
M. H. Sanford's b. c. by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.
M. H. Sanford's ch. c. by Vandal, dam Emma Wright.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Miriam.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Mildred.
The Jerome Park Stables' br. c. Whirlwind, by Trovatore, dam Cyclone.
M. A. Littell's ch. c. by imp. Balrownie, dam Emma Johnston.
M. A. Littell's ch. c. by Censor, dam Vivandiere.
M. A. Littell's b. f. by imp. Hartington, dam Optima.
F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow.
F. Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity.
F. Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson.
H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler.
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana.
Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta.
Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Julia.
Denison & Crawford's ch. f. by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise.
Denison & Crawford's b. c. by Censor, dam The Gloamin'.
I. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Norton, dam Josephine R. Rowan.
Bowie & Hall's ch. c. John Happy, by Brown Dick, dam Sally Woodward.
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. My Maryland, by Brown Dick, dam Fanny McAllister.
Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nina.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by imp. Eclipse, dam Ninette.
J. Eckerson's ch. c. Tammany, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis.
Eckerson & Snediker's gr. or br. c. Windquil, by Vandal, dam Fance.
J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Ermengarde, by Lightning, dam Sister to Ruric.
J. A. Grinstead's b. c. Haric, by imp. Australian, dam Brenna.
Richards & Kilgour's b. c. War Path, by War Dance, dam Glycera.
D. Swigert's b. c. Kingfisher, by Lexington, dam imp. Eltham Lass.
D. Swigert's b. c. Pilgrim, by Lexington, dam imp. Cairn Gorm.
D. Swigert's b. f. Annette, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones.
D. Swigert's ch. f. Blandina, by Lexington, dam My Lady.

The best public performers of this lot, at two years old, were *Nellie James*, *Telegram*, Col. MCDANIEL's *Alabama* colt, Capt. MOORE's *Verona* colt, (*Foster*,) Mr. SANFORD's *Mildred* filly (*Stamps*,) and Mr. MORRIS' *Barbarity* filly (*Remorseless*,) while among the dangerous "dark division" are *Kingfisher*, *Ecliptic*, *My Maryland*, and Mr. SANFORD's *Bay Leaf* colt, a full brother to *Bayonet*. The meeting of the flyers in this stake will be regarded with unusual interest. The last race of the day is one of mile heats, for all ages, for a purse of $600, the second horse taking the entrance money. The entries for this race close the day previous to its being run.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

The second day opens with a steeple-chase handicap for all ages, for a purse of $1,000, of which $250 goes to the second horse. This race closes the day previous, and we anticipate witnessing as exciting and close a contest as last Fall. Then comes the great event of the meeting, the Westchester Cup, value $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, distance two miles and a quarter. The following horses, seventeen in number, are entered for it:

L. W. Jerome's ch. h. Gen. Yorke, 6 years, by Planet, dam Albine, by Jeff. Davis.
Purdy & Withers' ch. h. Vespucius, 4 years, by Planet, dam Columbia, by Glencoe.
Denison & Crawford's br. h. Narragansett, 4 years, by imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon.
A. Belmont's ch. h. Fenian, 4 years, by Mickey Free, dam Spiletta, by Stockwell.
A. Belmont's b. h. Glenelg, 4 years, by Citadel, dam Babta, by Kingston.
R. W. Cameron's br. m. Invercauld, 4 years, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, by Voltigeur.
M. H. Sanford's ch. h. Extra, aged, by Endorser, dam Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse.
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Plowman, 4 years, by imp. Bonny Scotland, dam by Ringgold.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. m. Nellie McDonald, 5 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. h., 4 years, by Colton, dam Josephine R. Rowan, by The Colonel.
Jacob Eckerson's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam Dolly Carter.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. h. Abdel Kader, 5 years, by Australian, dam Rescue, by Berthune.
Gov. O. Bowie's ch. h. Pontoon, 4 years, by Doneraile, dam Undine, by imp. Yorkshire.
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner.
T. G. Moore's b. h. Bayonet, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign.
Bacon & Holland's b. m. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rodgers, dam by Wagner.

This is a remarkably strong field, for we find in the lot the undefeated *Narragansett*, winner of the Saratoga Sequel Stakes; *Vespucius*, winner of the Jerome Park Annual Sweepstakes; *Glenelg*, winner of the Travers and Champion Stakes; *Sanford*, winner of the Fordham Stakes; *Abdel Kader*, winner of the four-mile race at Saratoga; *Helmbold*, a frequent winner at all distances, and the fleet-footed *Corsican*, whose mile and three-quarter time record is unequaled. At present, *Narragansett* is backed against the field, but there are indications of some of the other above-named horses coming into the market, and being heavily backed, despite the prestige of the great son of *Eclipse* and *Jessie Dixon*. Should the latter be an absentee on the day, or should he fail to realize the hopes of his friends, our fancy would be for *Helmbold*; indeed, under any circumstances, we fully expect him to be enrolled the winner of the Westchester Cup of 1870. The third race is a selling race for all ages for a purse of $600, one mile and five furlongs, the entries for which are made the night before. The fourth and last race is one of mile and three-quarter heats for a purse of $1,000 with the entrance money to the second horse.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

The Members' Cup is the first raced on this day. Its value is $250, added to a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, one mile, with members of the Club only to ride. The entries and weights for this race are, br. h. *Climax*, aged, 155 pounds; ch. h. *Morgan*, six years, 148 pounds; b. f. *Rapture*, four years, 135 pounds. The second race is for three-year olds, a dash of one mile and an eighth, for a purse of $500; the winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry 7 pounds extra. Then comes the Ladies' Stakes, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, for three-year-old fillies, with $1,000 added by the Club. The distance is one mile and five furlongs, and the owner of the second filly receives $300 out of the stakes. The following are the nominations:

August Belmont's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W.
August Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs.
August Belmont's b. f. Merry Thought, by imp. Warminster, dam Varina.
R. W. Cameron's b. f. by Leamington, dam Jerusalem.
R. W. Cameron's br. f. by Lances, dam Sophia.
W. Cottrill's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lilly Ward.
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, by Lexington, dam imp. Fillagree.
Jas. R. Smith, Jr.'s, b. f. Rejected, by imp. Hartington, dam Columbia.
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Intrigue, by imp. Balrownie, dam Jenny Rose.
J. Eckerson's ch. f. Polly Lyons, by Censor, dam Adelgazia.
L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor, dam Verbena.
D. McDaniel's b. f. by Australian, out of Breckinridge's dam.
Joseph McConnell's b. f. Anna Mace, by imp. Leamington, out of Luxemburg's dam.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Mildred.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Novice.
M. H. Sanford's b. f. by Lexington, dam Miriam.
M. A. Littell's b. f. by imp. Hartington, dam Optima.
F. Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity.
F. Morris' ch. f. by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson.
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana.
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Serang, by Lexington, dam Greek Slave.
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by Australian, dam Molly Saffel.
Jno. S. Shaw's b. f. Kitty Taggert, by Legal Tender, dam Fawn.
J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Ermengarde, by Lightning, dam Sister to Ruric.
Clarke & Grinstead's b. f. Flash of Lightning, by Lightning, dam imp. Cicily Jopson.
Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta.
Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Julia.
Denison & Crawford's ch. f. by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise.
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. My Maryland, by Brown Dick, dam Fanny McAlister.
Bowie & Hall's b. f. Fantine, by Eugene, dam Faith.
Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, dam Nina.
Thos. W. Doswell's b. f. Midday, by imp Eclipse, dam Ninette.
Richards & Kilgour's ch. f. by imp. Knight of St. George, dam Sister to Pryor, No. 2.
D. Swigert's b. f. Annette, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones.
D. Swigert's ch. f. Blandina, by Lexington, dam My Lady.
D. Swigert's ch. f. Evadne, by Lexington, dam Sister to Vandal.
B. G. Thomas' b. f. Talaria, by Australian, dam Lady Taylor.

Of the above, the best performers at two-year olds were *Nellie James*, *Finesse*, *Stamps* (the *Mildred* filly) and *Remorseless*, (the *Barbarity* filly.) The majority of the entries, however, have never run, and among them may be a dark one which may eclipse the best of the public runners. A two-mile heat for a purse of $1,200, of which $200 goes to the second horse, closes the third day's racing.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 11.

On the fourth and final day of the meeting, a hurdle-race opens the ball. It is a handicap for all ages for a purse of $600, with the entrance-money to the owner of the second horse. The distance is the same as in the first day's hurdle-race, and the entries are made the afternoon before. Then follows the Jockey Club Handicap, a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, for all ages, with $1,000 added by the Club; two miles. The entries were eighteen in number, of which three only declared, leaving the acceptances as follows:

D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, by Glencoe. 109 pounds.
D. McDaniels' b. f. Oak Leaf, 4 years, by Oakland, dam Leisure, Red Eye. 102 pounds.
R. W. Cameron's br. f. Invercauld, 4 years, by St. Albans, dam Eleanor, by Voltigeur. 104 pounds.
M. A. Littell's blk. h. Onyx, 4 years, by Eclipse, dam Vivandiere, by Revenue. 104 pounds.
D. J. Crouse's ch. h. Planter, 4 years, by imp. Bonny Scotland, dam by Ringgold. 106 pounds.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. m. Nellie McDonald, 5 years, by Colossus, dam Maid of Monmouth. 108 pounds.
Isaac W. Pennock's b. h., 4 years, by Colton, dam Josephine R. Rowan, by The Colonel. 103 pounds.
Jacob Eckerson's ch. h. Sanford, 5 years, by Uncle Vie, dam Dolly Carter, by Glencoe. 111 pounds.
Jacob Eckerson's b. m. Flora McIvor, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Floride, by Wagner. 107 pounds.
Gov. O. Bowie's b. h. Legatee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity, by imp. Trustee. 106 pounds.
D. Swigert's blk. h. Virgil, 6 years, by Vandal, dam Hymenia, by imp. Yorkshire. 112 pounds.
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lavender, by Wagner. 111 pounds.
W. Cottrill's ch. h. Cottrill, 4 years, by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick. 108 pounds.
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by imp. Sovereign. 116 pounds.
Bacon & Holland's b. m. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rogers, dam by Wagner. 102 pounds.

The third race is the Consolation Purse of $500, for beaten horses at this meeting; one mile and three-quarters. The fourth race is a dash of three miles for a purse of $1,000, for all ages, and then comes the final event of the meeting—a match for $1,000 a side, half forfeit, mile heats, between Mr. BELMONT's ch. c. *Fenian*, four years, by *Mickey Free*, dam *Spiletta*, and Mr. O'FALLON's ch. c. *Athlone*, four years, by *Lexington*, dam *Alabama*. With this race the Spring meeting of 1870 terminates.

The Board of Excise—Extension of Time for Granting Licenses.

The work of empowering the liquor-sellers to dispose of their fiery merchandise according to law is still rapidly progressing at the office of the Board of Excise, Room No. 38 of No. 301 Mott-street, and up to last evening about 4,500 licenses had been granted. The number of applicants has, however, become so great that the Board is warned that the work cannot be concluded in the time formerly designated. At a meeting held yesterday, Commissioners PRICE, WILLIAMS and NACHTMANN being present, it was ordered that the time for receiving applications for licenses be extended to the 27th day of June. Applications will be received from the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, from Wednesday, the 1st, to Saturday, the 5th, both inclusive. From the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th, inclusive. From the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, from Monday, the 14th, to Saturday, the 19th, inclusive. From the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards, from Monday, the 21st, to Saturday, the 26th, inclusive. The Board also ordered that the penalties of the law be rigidly enforced against all persons found selling wines, beer, ales or liquors, without a proper license.

The Alexander-Gardiner Case—Continuation of the Examination Before the Surrogate.

The examination in the Alexander-Gardiner case (which has been heretofore reported at length in the TIMES) was continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday.

Mr. CHAS. S. WESTCOTT, who was examined some days ago in relation to three certain bonds he sold for Mr. JAS. W. GRAF, claimed to be part of Capt. ALEXANDER's estate, and who was directed to consult his books as to the proceeds of the sale, testified that he received for the bonds two separate sums, $1,404 85 and $917 50, in all $2,322 35. The bonds, Mr. GRAF said, were given to his wife by Capt. ALEXANDER ten days before his death. Mr. WESTCOTT said, also, that no suspicion was aroused in his mind as to how these bonds came into GRAF's possession; knew that GRAF had been a school-teacher, but did not know what salary he got.

On cross-examination, Mr. WESTCOTT testified that he paid over to Mr. GRAF $615 in cash and the balance in printing, GRAF being at that time the publisher of the Harlem *Casual*.

Mr. REDFIELD, counsel for Mrs. VIRGINIA BURKE, daughter of the late Capt. ALEXANDER, moved for a warrant to issue requiring Mr. WESTCOTT to deposit the bonds or their value in some trust company; or that he execute a bond for the full value of the bonds sold, binding them to pay the amount of them if the Court should so award in the decision of a civil action brought for their recovery. He contended that Mrs. BURKE's rights cannot be affected by any agreement between GRAF and WESTCOTT whereby GRAF was made WESTCOTT's debtor previous to the commencement of this action of the probate.

Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, counsel for the defense, contended that the motion was useless, inasmuch as the bonds, according to the testimony heretofore given, were not in WESTCOTT's possession. They have been negotiated, and Mr. WESTCOTT is not accountable for them. They were now the property of BARRING BROS. Even a broker in Wall-street, he said, who receives, by purchase, United States bonds in good faith, can hold them. Beyond this, however, he contended that the Surrogate had, under the law, no authority to issue the warrant asked for.

The Surrogate decided that there was no power in his hands for issuing the warrant, as there was no testimony showing that the bonds were in WESTCOTT's possession, or that he now has in his possession any "effects" of the late Capt. ALEXANDER.

Mr. REDFIELD excepted to the ruling.

JNO. C. GRAF, of No. 239 Broadway, brother of JAMES GRAF above alluded to, testified that the first he knew of his brother's having any bonds was from reading in the newspapers an account of this examination; in January, 1869, witness' brother was making a comfortable living in his printing office, nothing more; first knew the GARDINERS when his brother got married, ten or twelve years ago; had been in their house only about four or five times since Capt. ALEXANDER's death; was not there within a week after the Captain's death; saw the GARDINERS in prison after they were arrested; could not say that he was on visiting terms with them; never heard that his brother JAMES had given his brother ADRIAN a bond until within the last two weeks; had loaned his brother JAMES money in small amounts; not $100 in all.

The examination was then adjourned till Monday next, at 2 P. M.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CARTAGE.

How Far the Present System will be Modified—Certain Privileges Extended to Merchants.

The order of the Secretary of the Treasury, directing a modification of the regulations of the Cartage Bureau of the New-York Custom-house—noticed in the TIMES yesterday—caused considerable comment among the Custom-house attaches yesterday, and was regarded by some of them as an indication that other reforms which had been inaugurated by the Collector would, in their turn, be reformed by the Secretary. Many of the merchants appeared to be pleased with the return to the old system, but were in some doubt how far the change would benefit them.

The matter has been the subject of correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector GRINNELL for some time, and the latter has visited Washington frequently and verbally given his views respecting the necessity for the Bureau of Cartage as now organized. The Secretary has, however, consulted merchants and other parties who felt themselves aggrieved, and finally came to the conclusion that the regulations now existing must be modified. The letter conveying this decision was received by the Collector on Friday. It is a private document, but its substance may be stated in a few words. The Secretary doubts the legality of the Cartage Bureau under existing laws, and consequently suggests a return to the old system, with additional guarantees to the Government, part of which guarantees are incorporated in the present system. The Secretary suggests that merchants be allowed to send goods from the ship to the warehouse on their own carts upon giving bonds sufficient in amount to protect the Government from loss.

If these suggestions are adopted, as they probably will be, the change will not go into effect immediately, and not until new bonds can be prepared and filed in accordance with the amended regulation. Even those goods which are sent from the ship to the Appraiser's stores and sample office, and those sent under general order, will be carted by sworn officers of the Customs, under the rules of the Cartage Bureau; and only those goods which are delivered under permit, on which the duty has been paid, or which are to be bonded, will be carried on the merchants' carts. This class of business bears a very small proportion to the aggregate work done by the Cartage Bureau, and therefore those mostly interested are very well satisfied. If the importers are content with this modification the business of the Bureau will probably go on without further interruption. The contribution of ten cents per load which merchants paid on goods carted for them, and by which the expenses of the new system were defrayed, will not be solicited in future when merchants' carts do the work.

It will be seen that the Bureau is not abolished, but that the regulations are only modified. Those merchants who employed cartmen to carry their goods under the old system may employ them still, but there will not be the same opportunities for fraud and manipulation of goods as existed before.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The inquiry into the cause of the death of JOSEPH SNELLBACK, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received in MUELLER's mustard factory, No. 123 Mott-street, on April 27, was completed yesterday before Coroner KEENAN. While in a dying state, the boy testified that he had been ordered to put the belt on the machinery, and although fearing the danger, and at first refusing, he complied with the order to prevent being discharged. Witnesses were produced to show that no such order had been given, but the jury, having a contrary opinion, censured Mr. JULIUS MUELLER for having directed the boy to place the belt on the pulley, through which he had his arm torn from the socket.

Six milk-men were detected, yesterday morning, by the Nineteenth Precinct Police, in the act of spoiling two good things by mixing water with their milk. They were all arrested, and being arraigned before Justice COULTER, gave their names as Henry Knapp, Bernard Seder, George Muller, George Stanley, Henry Hildebrand, and Peter Schener. They were all held in $200 bail each, for trial at the Special Sessions.

The examination in the case of Mr. HULL, Captain of the steamer *Pennsylvania*, who was charged with attempting to smuggle a bridal *trousseau* from Liverpool to this port, took place before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. The Captain in his defense stated that a Miss RUSE, a passenger on his steamer, asked him to take the *trousseau* and send it to her by express to Philadelphia. On arriving at this port, he was met by a man who said his name was CLARKSON, and represented himself as a detective. He said he would pass the goods for $5. The Captain then gave the detective $5 and the bridal outfit, and he had not seen the man since. The accused was discharged.

STEPHEN BIRD, colored man, who said he was only nineteen years old, and resided in Clarke-street, was taken before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon worth $400. RICHARD GRIFFITHS, of No. 88 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning visited Fulton Market, leaving the wagon on Fulton-street for a few moments. On his return he noticed BIRD driving off with his property. GRIFFITHS jumped into another wagon and pursued him, but failed to overtake the thief. Subsequently BIRD was seen in Vesey-street and arrested. When taken to the Tombs Justice DOWLING recognized the prisoner as one who was sent to State Prison for burglary in 1859. He was accordingly held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The German ship *Leocadia* arrived yesterday, from Bremen, with immigrants, and having small-pox on board was detained at Quarantine. Twenty-two deaths occurred during the voyage, principally children, and twenty-eight of the passengers were sent to the hospital at Ward's Island before the vessel left Quarantine.

Mr HENRY TEUMBULL, who has been for some years associated with Mr. GEO. W. BOND, in the banking business, left this City yesterday, by the *Cuba*, for Europe, where he is to enter the Paris banking house of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., a branch establishment of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., of New-York.

The case of JOHN MCCARTHY, who was charged with having attempted to take improper liberties with Mrs. IMOGENE SULLIVAN, was decided in the Special Sessions yesterday. MCCARTHY was fined $25.

The vital statistics for the past week are as follows: Still births, 46; births, 19; marriages, 108; deaths, 374.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were fully up to the average since the new Excise law went into operation. The figures are as follows: Saturday, May 21, 299; Sunday, May 22, 166; Monday, May 23, 270; Tuesday, May 24, 216; Wednesday, May 25, 266; Thursday, May 26, 254; Friday, May 27, 212. Total, 1,683.

JACOB GREER, aged twenty-two years, living at No. 9 Thompson-street, while hoisting tobacco yesterday afternoon at P. G. LORILLARD's, No. 18 Chambers-street, was dangerously injured by being crushed between the elevator and trap-door. His shoulder-blade and two ribs were broken, the point of the latter penetrating the lung.

The body of the woman found at Pier No. 6, East River, and supposed to have been a small-pox patient, has been identified as that of ALBERTINA BAUMAN, a native of Switzerland, newly arrived, and aged twenty-seven. Coroner SCHIRMER will investigate the case thoroughly.

The Board of Health have referred the case of JOHN REYNOLDS, aged forty-one, who died at No. 714 East Twelfth-street, from injuries received through an accident at the Novelty Works, to the Coroner, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the accident was the result of culpable carelessness.

The Police, yesterday, informed the Coroner that the body of BARBARA CULLINS had been lying at No. 556 West Fifty-fourth-street since Thursday morning, at 4 o'clock, without burial, the attending surgeon refusing to give a certificate. As the remains had become offensive, they were removed to the Morgue to await an investigation.

EDITHA GILBERT MONTEZ, daughter of LOLA MONTEZ, will lecture at Steinway Hall, Thursday, 2d June, 1870, on "The Equality of Women and the Wrongs of her Distinguished Mother."

ISAAC BELL, of Stamford, Conn., was yesterday morning in No. 99 James-street, when suddenly he missed his watch. THOS. MURPHY, the barkeeper, saw it in the possession of HENRY WILLIAMS, and told the fact to Mr. BELL, who caused WILLIAMS' arrest. The prisoner was committed by Justice DOWLING for trial at the Special Sessions.

THOMAS S. ELLIS, Mayor pro tem. of Jacksonville, Fla., telegraphed to Superintendent JOURDAN that BERRY WILLIAMS and GREENE HARRIS, two negroes, had committed a robbery there, and had escaped to New-York by the steamer *Leo*, taking with them one $100 United States note and four $20-notes. On the arrival of the *Leo* at the pier foot of Wall-street, yesterday, Detective CLAPP arrested the men and took them before Justice DOWLING, who held them as fugitives from justice.

Yesterday morning Mr. ARTHUR NEVINS, a reporter for the *Commercial Advertiser*, passing through Mercer-street, between Bleecker and Amity, fell into the cellar of No. 206, which is part of the site of the Central Hotel, now being built, and was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful, as he is suffering from concussion of the brain. When the accident was reported at the Central Office, Superintendent JOURDAN had the place examined by Patrolman WHEELER, of the Sanitary squad, who reported that it was no more dangerous to life or limb than all other areas are. The injured man is about twenty-six years of age, and lives in Brooklyn, E. D., where he has a wife and three children.

CHARLES SHAFFER was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, for stealing $91 and a number of bagatelle balls to the value of $25 from the premises of MICHAEL MAHER, No. 354 Bowery, on Friday evening.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman entered a Broadway and Twenty-third-street stage at the corner of Pine-street, and when the vehicle arrived at Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue he was found insensible, and taken to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, where it was found he was suffering from congestion of the brain, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. From papers found upon his person, he was supposed to be Mr. G. D. BOONER, a guest at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The public are requested not to confound the Association for the Prevention of Gambling, at No. 37 Nassau-street, with the swindling organization of similar title at No. 132 of the same street. Mr. ROWLAND R. WEST, President of the former, invites the closest investigation of the affairs of his Association, and promises the utmost satisfaction to inquirers.

The yearly meeting of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends was continued yesterday at the meeting-house in Twentieth-street. The Treasurer's report was received and approved, and that of the Committee having charge of the Friends School was discussed at some length. An examination into the condition of the School by the representatives was ordered.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. ROBERT BOYD appeared before Commissioner BETTS and offered to become bondsman for R. B. CALDWELL, one of the parties charged with complicity in the drawback frauds. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY opposed the motion, on the ground that BOYD was a bondsman in the aggregate for $90,000 for other persons, and he informed the Commissioner that he should apply for an order to one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, restraining the Commissioners from receiving Mr. BOYD as a surety.

BROOKLYN.

JOHN O. POWERS, accused of passing a counterfeit bill of $20 bearing the name of the City National Bank of Utica, was yesterday committed by Commissioner JONES to the custody of the United States Marshal, pending his obtaining bail.

The case against THOMAS BURKE, charged with stealing metal from the Navy-yard, was dismissed by the Commissioner, yesterday, as it was found no intent to steal had existed.

On Friday night a quantity of carpets, valued at $700, was stolen from a stable where they were stored, at No. 161 Pacific-street. The owner is J. G. LATIMER, No. 181 Atlantic-street.

DANIEL W. ROBINSON, lately found guilty by a jury of an attempt to steal a horse from a York-street livery-stable, was liberated by Judge TROY, yesterday, as the conviction was found to have been a mistake.

The shoe factory of HANNA & SELL, corner of Leonard and Ainslie streets, E. D., was burglariously entered yesterday morning, and 240 pairs of shoes, valued at $480, stolen.

The four German laborers accused of incendiarism in Van Cott-avenue, E. D., were discharged by Justice VOORHIES, yesterday, their innocence having been established.

LONG ISLAND.

On Friday evening the Democratic electors of the different wards of Long Island City met in their respective wards and perfected their organizations. In accordance with the general plan adopted at a mass meeting of the Democracy, five persons were chosen by the enrolled members of each ward organization to be called the General Democratic Committee of Long Island City. A Ward Committee was also selected by each ward composed of from ten to fifteen members. The following are the members of the General Committee in the First Ward, (Hunter's Point:) John Horan, P. Lonergan, Jas. McLoughlin, James Bostwick and James Darsen. On Wednesday evening it is expected the different candidates will be nominated for city officers.

It has been discovered since the attempt to rob the Greenport National Bank that on Tuesday a sloop arrived at East Marion, from which six men were landed by a shore boat, and that the same men were taken off the next morning about 6 o'clock, when the vessel at once put to sea. East Marion is only about three miles from the village of Greenport, and there is little doubt that the men from the sloop are connected with the attempted robbery.

Yesterday forenoon a poor servant-girl was robbed while waiting in the Bridge-street Depot, at Flushing, for a train for New-York. As the train for College Point arrived, she left her seat, on which was her carpet-bag, containing clothing and $12 in money, to look at the cars. On her return, a moment later, the bag was missing. A man had been seen to pick it up, and jump on the train as it left the depot.

The Huntington Post-office will be made a money-order post-office after June 1.

STATEN ISLAND.

Post Shaw Lodge of the Grand Army of the Republic, with a number of prominent citizens, will go in procession to-morrow to decorate the soldiers' graves. Rev. Mr. BROWNLEE and others will deliver orations, and GEO. W. CURTIS will preside. Services in commemoration of the day will be held at the corner of Callahan-avenue and Percy-street, New-Brighton.

Two men named MICHAEL EGAN and MARTIN TRACY got into a dispute at Port Richmond yesterday, and after wrangling some time TRACY drew a long knife and stabbed EGAN in two places, the most serious wound being in the spine. The wounded man was removed to SMITH's Infirmary, and TRACY was held by the Police Justice to await the result of the injuries.

For the past three weeks it is reported that from three to four children have been sent home daily from the public school at South-side, which numbers more than 500 pupils, suffering from chills and fever. The school building is situated in the midst of a swamp, and, although complaints have been made to the Trustees, these gentlemen have not as yet taken any notice of the matter.

NEW-JERSEY.

Another case of ejectment on the Morris and Essex Railroad occurred on Friday morning. Mr. L. S. HASKELL, of Orange, N. J., was put off the 9 o'clock train at the Hackensack River, because he had stopped over a train at Newark. His ticket was indorsed by the previous conductor, but the second conductor refused to recognize the genuineness of the indorsement and demanded another fare, which was not paid. Mr. HASKELL was accordingly ejected from the cars. Several suits have been entered against the Company growing out of cases similar to this one.

Mr. HENRY A. COOKE, the Secretary of the First Co-operative Land and Building Society of Jersey City, has been removed by a vote of the members. A few days ago he reported that there was $2,500 in the Treasury, while the Treasurer stated that the amount was only $500. The directors asked to see the books, to learn the truth of the matter, but COOKE would not permit them either to see the books or to enter the hall. A policeman was called, and entrance was effected. At the next meeting the office was declared vacant.

JOHN B. MITCHELL, a young man of wealth, and of a respectable family, died a few days ago from the effects of injuries inflicted upon himself in an attempt to commit suicide last Sunday. He had been committed to the County Jail for drunkenness, and became so despondent when he recovered his senses that he dashed his head against the wall, and caused injuries which resulted in death.

JOHN ELKS, an orphan boy, who was burned by the ignition of some "chasers" which he carried in his pocket with matches, died on Friday night from the effect of his injuries. He had been employed in EDGE's fireworks manufactory, where he obtained the explosive articles that caused his death.

Mr. JOHN ALLERS, recently a member of the firm of FINCH & ALLERS, coal-dealers in Jersey City, has been arrested on the affidavit of his late partner, HENRY FINCH, for perjury. Mr. ALLERS made oath, in a suit for settlement, that FINCH had forcibly ejected him from their office, and had refused to let him see the books of the firm.

A very important suit is pending in the Court of Chancery, in which the Morris Canal Company, and LEWIS FAGAN, proprietor of the Passaic Mills, near Newark, are the litigants. It seems that "Corey's Basin," adjacent to FAGAN's Mills, having long since been disused, was partially filled in by Mr. FAGAN, and the ownership claimed by him. The Morris Canal Company also claim it, hence the suit. Testimony, covering 564 printed pages, has already been taken, at a cost of $700 for printing.

The Board of Education of the City of Newark have $145,254 47 in appropriations, balance from 1869 and interest, on bequests for school purposes in the year 1870. Of this amount $35,904 52 have been expended. An investigation is being made by a committee of the charges against the Principal of the High School, who is reported to have insulted and ill-treated the scholars.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Bishop MCILVAINE is seriously ill.

The *Jewish Chronicle* urges the concurrence of the Jews in a revision of the Bible.

Nebraska is to have a Methodist Convention at Plattsmouth, June 28—30.

During the past six months there have been 5,500 accessions to the Cumberland Presbyterians.

Camp-meeting at Hamilton, Mass., June 21.

A $22,000 Methodist Church will be dedicated at Orange, N. J., June 12, by Bishop JANES.

The Swiss Conference is the only one that has not voted on lay delegation, but its unanimous vote in the negative would not change the result.

At their meeting in Chicago the Congregationalists indorsed the Fifteenth Amendment, the common school system, and voted to raise a memorial fund of a million dollars.

The annual conference of the Primitive Methodist Church in Canada meets in Toronto June 3.

Archbishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, it is said, is the only American likely to leave the Council if it decrees infallibility.

At an Episcopal convention recently held in Boston a proposition was entertained looking toward a division of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

During the past year 45,000 persons were added to the Southern Baptists.

A French Presbyterian congregation has been organized in Chicago.

The present Governor of the Choctaw Nation is ALLEN WRIGHT, who is also a minister of the Presbyterian Church and preaches regularly.

The revival at Dayton, Ohio, has brought 1,200 additional members to the different churches, of whom 230 united with the Lutheran Church.

The Established Church of Scotland asks of Parliament $85,000 this year to supplement the salaries of its poorer ministers. The Free Church gives all its members a living salary and asks no favors.

In Pennsylvania ten new churches have been organized during the past year.

The Cincinnati Board of Education stands 26 for to 22 against the Bible in schools.

The American Home Missionary Society received last year $283,102, an increase of $38,000 over last year.

The *Independent* thinks it probable that Prof. DIMAN, Baptist, of Brown University, will succeed Prof. HEDGE in the Cambridge Divinity School.

The St. Louis *Weekly Mail* is called "a high-toned politico-religious journal."

Dr. SPURGEON recently stated that he had 4,200 members on the books of his church, and if any one was guilty of any offense, he should know it within a week.

Preparatory to giving their five million memorial fund, the Presbyterians have been informed that, as they gave last year for all purposes $8,146,281, it will be necessary for each member to give 63 per cent. more than he did last year to make up the amount.

The Baptists are raising money to put up a new church at Aiken, S. C.

The Ritualist preachers of London refuse to modify any of their practices.

Rev. ISAAC COLLINS, one of the oldest members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, died, on the 24th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age.

Eight dioceses and four missionary churches have been organized out of the original diocese of the late Bishop KEMPER.

Rev. JACOB IDE, D. D., of West Medway, Mass., preached for his grandson, Rev. ALBERT BRYANT, at Everett, (South Madden,) half a day on Sabbath, 1st inst., and also baptized his great-grandson. He is now eighty-five years of age.

Three of the learned Mohammedan doctors who debated with Dr. PFANDER, at Agra, India, in 1852, on the truth of Christianity, have since professed their faith, and two of them have given valuable aid by their writings in defense of the truth.

The whole amount contributed last year by Christians of every name for the spread of the Gospel of Peace among heathen nations is estimated at about $5,000,000, while the war system of Christendom alone cost for the same time $2,000,000,000, or four hundred times as much.

A report from Boston indicates a probable dissolution of the American Tract Society. The proposition was favored by about half the members present, and a spirited debate ensued, during which "remarks of a very secular nature were made."

The *Episcopal Register* is the name of a new Low Church paper to be started in Philadelphia, June 1.

A Prof. DJERING, of Baltimore, a convert to the Greek Church, has been enthusiastically received in Russia, and is to be ordained, and to return as the propagator of that religion here.

The matter of benevolent contributions in the Unitarian churches is getting better systematized. Last year 170 churches contributed to their benevolent Boards, being 29 more than ever before. The result is an increase of $10,000 in the receipts.

The choir of St. Peter's, Canterbury, was vested in surplices on Easter Sunday, and there were full choral services in the church. Ten or twelve years ago (says the *Choir*) there was only a barrel organ in this edifice, and the clerk used to leave his desk during service and proceed to the gallery, at appointed times, to turn the handle.

The Gospel has had wonderful success among the Shanars, a large tribe of degraded devil-worshipers in Southern India, who, when heathen, had scarcely any idea of God. They have now over 500 native preachers, and 100,000 nominal Christians who have abandoned heathenism, and formed themselves into congregations for Christian worship.

The Southern Methodist Church is rapidly losing its colored membership; at least, it reports but 19,686 colored members, against 32,085 last year. Very likely these missing members are in the colored conferences that have just been organized. There are 2,833 itinerant and 4,753 local preachers, and 571,655 members.

The Kansas Congregational Association held a meeting May 13, at Leavenworth. The most exciting discussion was on the Bible in the public schools. Rev. PETER MCVICAR, the able Superintendent of Public Schools, introduced a resolution to the effect that the reading of the Bible should not be insisted on where a minority is conscientiously opposed, and the opinion of the Association was about equally divided.

The Spanish Government is preparing to make great changes in the Church affairs of that country. It proposes to reduce the dioceses from sixty-one to sixteen, and the parishes from 20,000 to 8,000, and the State allowance from $8,500,000 to $3,000,000 leaving the people to provide for what is needed in excess. The bill proposes to give the clergy the same civil rights as other citizens, and no more, and takes from the Bishops all temporal jurisdiction.

At the anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union, held recently at Philadelphia, and presided over by Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, the report presented on the occasion states:

The number of missionaries	64
Of these re-commissioned	43
New schools organized	1,285
Teachers engaged in these	7,909
Scholars gathered	55,153
Schools visited and aided	4,250
These contain teachers	32,497
These contain scholars	273,346
Sermons and addresses	6,847
Miles traveled	266,637
Families visited	21,632
Bibles and Testaments distributed	14,592

The Society has received from the American Bible Society grants of 1,500 Bibles and 10,000 Testaments; value, $1,600.

The *Christian Union* gives the following statistics of the religious bodies in this country:

	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Methodist Episcopal	12,048	10,340	1,298,938
Baptist	15,143	8,787	1,221,349
Disciples of Christ	2,000	....	750,000
M. E. Church, South	....	2,616	571,441
Presbyterian, North	4,243	4,229	425,790
Roman Catholic	4,524	3,944	....
Lutheran	3,510	2,020	360,000
Congregational	3,159	3,254	306,209
Protestant Episcopal	2,512	2,762	200,000
Reformed, (German)	1,181	537	127,211
Free-will Baptist	1,875	1,141	66,601
Church of God	400	350	30,000
Universalist	....	598	....
Unitarian	326	397	....
Moravian	57	43	10,472
Free Methodist	....	109	6,000
Seventh-Day Baptist	76	72	7,336
Seventh-Day Adventist	179	72	5,440

Some of these Churches—the Roman Catholic, Universalist, Unitarian, for instance—seem to make no enumeration of their membership, or else to suppress the figures. More—like the Episcopalians, Lutherans, Disciples of Christ—appear content with estimates of aggregates. But most of them, including bodies thoroughly well-established and numerous, either make no computations at all, or fail to give them publicity.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—First Lieut. Thomas Turtle, of the Engineer Corps, is ordered to proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., via Rock Island, Ill., to make a survey of the military reservation at that point. As soon as the recruits ordered recently to be sent to the Fourth Calvary, in the Department of Texas, have been forwarded, the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service at Carlisle Barracks will send 200 recruits to Omaha for assignment to the Fifth Cavalry in the Department of the Platte.

The order to put the revenue cutter *Chase* in commission was revoked by Secretary BOUTWELL, because of the fact, which was brought to his notice, that it would require some days to put her machinery in proper repair for active service.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, May 28—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	57
Halifax	S.	Overcast	52
Boston	N. E.	Raining	55
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	57
Philadelphia	N.	Cloudy	52
Wilmington	N. E.	Cloudy	60
Washington	N. E.	Overcast	60
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	53
Charleston	N. N. W.	Raining	70
Savannah	W.	Cloudy	69
Augusta	W.	Cloudy	66
Oswego	N. E.	Clear	58
Buffalo	N.	Clear	43
Pittsburg	N. W.	Cloudy	61
Chicago	N. E.	Clear	64
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	68
New-Orleans	Calm	Clear	70
Key West	—	Clear	80
Havana	Calm	Clear	80

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Havre.*—Count de la Tour, Italian Minister to Japan; Countess de la Tour, Capt. Samuel Samuels, Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Lawrence R. Jerome, C. H. Spang, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Livingston and servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bowen, H. A. Cram, J. A. Cram, Hon. Mr. Vidal, Mrs. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McCall, Miss Meta McCall, E. Goodeaux, French Consul at New-Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, child and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Camilla Urso, Mr. and Mrs. C. Cavaroc, Misses Irma and Olivia Cavaroc, 5 children and servant, Balbino Cortes, Consul-General of Spain, Mr. Barriolhet, Peruvian Consul at San Francisco, Mrs. and Miss Lizzie Barriolhet, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Litchfield, the Misses Litchfield, Dr. Lagrange and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Leonce Couten, Miss Neapolito Couten, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Casado, R. Casado, Miss A. Casado, Miss E. Casado, Misses M. and C. Casado and servant, Mr. and Mrs. F. Grund, Mrs. H. B. Livingston, H. Livingston, Wm. Pembroke Fetridge, J. C. Ropes, Miss Ropes, Miss M. C. Wood, Miss I Wood, Miss M. H. Girard, Miss Trask, W. H. Ballard, G. S. Partridge, Martin P. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Deford, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Nathaniel Phillips, Miss C. M. Mitchel, Misses M. and Cora Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tolman, Miss Tolman, E. Peroni, Mr. Arter, Mrs. Aldige, Miss Aldige, Master Aldige, Louis P. Plant, Misses Meurent, Misses C. E. and N. A. Lawrence, R. Weil, Cirisolia Cuadras, Morris Cohen, Mr. Bianchi, B. Turpin and servant, Wm. H. Riggs, Mrs. and Miss Pauline, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Delgado, Mrs. Speck, Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Blanchet, Miss Carman Delgado, Miss Louisa Delgado, Mrs. Sippili, Mr. Eusachs, Eugene Shiff, Mr. and Mrs. E. Turpin, John Shillito, Jr., O. M. Million, James Findla, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bermudez and 2 children, Mrs. Stevens, A. Borel, Mr. Racine, V. Garcia, Toms, Mrs. Auzerais, Mr. Auzerais, Mr. Wall, Mrs. Wm. Ropes and maid, Mrs. C. Bordas, Miss Fay, Augustus Downing, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Livingston, Miss Adelaide Livingston, Miss Elizabeth Livingston, Miss Catharine Livingston, Messrs. Montgomery and Walter Livingston, Mr. Fayerque and friend, Louis de Pau, Misses Louise Chauchie and Sophie Merquell, Mrs. A. Levi and two children, Manuel R. Monge, James H. Bight, Thomas Storm, H. A. Bassford, Pedro Cerunda, T. J. Quinn, Chas. L. Knapp, Alex. Notman, Andres Gutierrez, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Werreppermann, A. Dumaresq, Mrs. Anais Descombes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Mary Paechem, Mr. Lassene, Paul Castel, Mrs. Bijean, Mrs. Denaveaux, Mrs. Amedé, Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Lafitte, Misses Marie and Theresa Lafitte, Messrs. Joseph, Ferno, Gabriel and Felix Lafitte, P. P. Schaffter, Mr. Ransom, Chas. Kuhn, Jr., Mr. Moeller, Miss Maria Charton, Miss Marie Blaes, Mrs. Leonie Baugch and son, Mr. and Mrs. C. Suter, P. Doulhut, L. Vignes, L. Labarre, J. Fachonare, servant of Bermudez, servant of Count de la Tour, Mrs. Victoire Gautier, Mrs. C. Turpin and 2 children, Peter Koch, David Kohn, Jean Josi Navereau, Mrs. Doubhut and 2 children, servant of Mrs. Cavaroc, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heyman and child, Mrs. Belle Isle, Miss Kitt, Mrs. Josephine Clad, Master Victor Clad, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Jacquar, Nicholas P. Chano, G. Sarti, L. Israel, Jean Duchein, N. R. Pepin, Edward Dechaux, Pever Kitt, Louis Vanau, Joseph Morille, Mr. Salas, B. Bourques, Francis Ball, Dr. Lagrange, Mr. and Mrs. H. Magisson, Rev. F. Ludwick, Rev. P. F. Gladen, Wm. Harks, Mr. Petit, G. Guerrin, Louis Louner, Francis, Duplin, Jacques Fourcas, Chas. De Lassaillu, Mr. and Mrs. Romeo Romero, Mon. Amedefils, B. Pirreau, Louis Perrenod, Ernest du Cordora, E. Duge, Theo. Leveau, P. Casanbreth, Ed. Logdron, Chas. Sauve, L. Deckert, Master Deckert, Mrs. Peltback, Mrs. Deckert, Mrs. Veuve Malherbe, Miss Clemence Stephens, Mrs. Deslar, Jean Soubrua, C. M. N. Coquerell, C. F. Evrard, M. Rouxell, Lecozic Hyacinthe.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Elizabeth Hill, Miss Sarah L. Hughes, E. Muidiner, J. W. Smedley, Mrs. Martin, Miss Stuart, E. Loisel, John Golding, Charles May and son, Mrs. Brehm and daughter, Hannah Morris, Mrs. R. Morre, child and infant, N. Ratty, Mrs. R. Moore, child and infant, Dr. Jenkins and wife, Mr. F. Lodge, Mrs. Watkins, 2 children and servant, George H. Smith, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Malanverer, Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Dr. Schell, Dr. H. Rogers, Prof. B. A. Gould, wife, 2 children, infant, nurse and Miss Collingwood, M. J. Alexander, wife and 3 children, Hugh Stewart and wife, John Gardner, Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, J. G. Taylor and wife, Wm. McAllister, Patrick Sheehan, J. F. Green, W. S. Taylor, Count G. Galli, John McHugh, E. J. Bonfield, D. Cordova, Chas. Quayle, wife and 3 children and infant, John Palmer, John L. Gray, Samuel L. Bremen, Mr. Solomon, W. G. Hall, H. L. Harrington, D. G. Mulford, Mr. Edmond and wife, Chas. Hanesey, Master Jos. Edmonson, E. Blaisdell, G. W. Do, Mrs. Barnett, 2 children, infant and servant, Mr. Dennvoodie and wife, Mr. Meekfissel and wife, Mrs. S. H. Grib, 3 children and infant, Rev. Chas. S. Dunning, Rev. John Douherty, Miss Jennie Jones, Mrs. J. W. Weston, Miss Edith Charlis and servant, Mrs. Hannath, Miss Hannath and Miss Nellie Hannath, Miss Maggie Duff, Mrs. Wilkinson, 3 children and nurse, Jas. T. Lewis, Wm. Graves and son, H. Davies and brother, Geo. H. Kerr, Jr., Rev. R. Dennett, S. F. Nixon, Sames Hall, Thomas Williams, Thomas Hutchinson, E. Walsh, Jas. Stuart, S. F. Doane, A. Boyd Haughton, Morris E. Eckstine, J. H. Gibbs, P. H. Pope, Capt. J. Petit, H. H. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Henry Torrance, Mrs. Mary Cunningham, Mr. Curphey.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—S. Cordevent, Dr. Arnold and lady, Wm. G. McKnight, J. P. Spence, John Grove White, John Cameron, G. A. Ogle, Mr. Morrell, Nicol Mitchell and lady, Jas. Sherlock, Rev. F. G. Howe, Mrs. Chadwick, Rev. J. Turbitt, M. Manson and lady, Mrs. H. A. Hayden, Mrs. Byles, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Wm. Culland, Mrs. Wm. Coverly, Douglas Coverly, Miss Lillias Coverly, Miss E. Flocklait, Miss M. Flocklait, M. M. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Mrs. Mary Noiles, Mrs. John C. McGregor, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. J. V. Lansing, Mrs. Hand, Mrs. A. Pratt.

MAY 28.—*In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Rev. J. Y. Leonard, Miss Fritcher, Geo. Breeze, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Throp, R. Dolan, Rev. J. Holhingshead, A. Petrie, J. J. Johnston, Rev. Father Lewis, Miss. A. Jeremiah, P. C. Gleason, D. Divine, Wm. Hicks, R. Varly, Mrs. Morton Price, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Bush, Mrs. Breeze, Mrs. George, Wm. Holston, John Scanlan, R. Hartley, R. J. Goldsbrink, F. W. Franklin, Mrs. Wm. Jeremiah, J. B. Mashir, Rev. Mr. Day, A. J. Spencer, Mrs. Wm. Hicks, Morton Price.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. B. Collins, Frank Long, Chas. Wilson and lady, W. F. Manning, P. W. Adams, Mrs. M. C. White and 2 children, F. H. Gedney.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship Union, from Bremen.*—Fred. Neff, Marie Neff, Wm. Baral, Elizabeth Hirschfeld, child and servant, Mrs. Dommerich, Mrs. Seifert, Simon Reinemann, Alex. Clark, John Dame, James Douglas, Robert Pfifer, Bertha Becker, Margaret Speck, Albert Nietebock, Marie Knebel and child, T. Lubben, Barbara Bruckheimer, Helena Adler, George Best, Johanne Gosebrink, Charlotte Scholze, James Herron, Anton Ibert, Sophie Schmidt, Jacob Onerbacher, Albrecht Lemick, Chris. Boechlen, H. Lehm, G. Gerstner, Frank Eurich, C. Dohigrun, Richard Gross, George Voight, Therese Bierwith, Marie Bierwith, Elizabeth Stumpe, H. Lickhues, Gabriel Hall, Rosa Fox and child, Caroline Reitzenbergen, Anna Oefinger, Babette Dasch, Adolf Freund, H. Brock, Wilhelmine Hart and daughter, John Boltz, F. von Boas, William Heine, Thomas Chandler, Anna Page, James Longstreet, Morris Chester.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship Nemesis, from Liverpool.*—Capt. J. H. Smith, C. Marshall, Mr. Macklin, E. Boulk, J. West, Thos. Thompson, Wm. Holland, Mr. Ball and wife, A. Ball, Count Van Rierburg Sterein, E. A. Jones, R. Pughe, Mrs. Pewton and infant, Mrs. E. Ward, A. Gunther, Mr. Bonny, M. Nutmaier, Rudolph Gyra, Mrs. C. H. Sheffield, Mrs. E. C. Cook and 5 children, M. Healy, Mr. Blanck, C. Pughe.

MAY 28—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Berry and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Baker and daughters, Mrs. Delhoste and son, Mr. and Mrs. Newport and family, Mr. and Mrs. Foskett, Miss Rose Selwood, Miss Harriet Selwood, Mr. and Mrs. Straham and family, Mrs. Hope and family, Mrs. Hubert Churchill, Mr. Aubrey, S. C. Coward, Mr. Gilbert, J. Ward, M. Levy, Mrs. Murphy and family, Mrs. M. A. Obern, Mrs. G. A. Lewis.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Lindley M. Ferris, Rev. Mr. Roe, F. Kuck, wife and child, Mrs. Center, E. J. Martin, Mr. Ludlow, G. M. Parker, Jos. Cushing, Mrs. Derrick and servant, Mrs. T. Hullier, H. F. Hubbard, F. W. Gray, P. Gorman, Mr. Hunter, W. C. Hayes, L. C. Kelly, Mrs. Parker and child, M. F. Brainerd, C. D. Duncan, W. A. Raboner, Mrs. West, Mrs. Willington, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. Muckle and child, Mrs. D. Gardner, Mrs. W. S. Potts, E. H. Hotchkiss and wife, and others in second cabin and steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4 32 | Sun sets.....7 23 | Moon rises....4 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7 03 | Gov. Island..7 52 | Hell Gate..9 14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 28.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Erin, (Br.) Webster, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Company; City of Paris, (Br.) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, Port-au-Prince, E. Murray, Jr.; Suffolk, Barrett, Kingston, Ja., International Telegraph Company; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Batavia, (Br.) Le Messurier, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Main, (N.G.) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Lafayette, (Fr.) Rosseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; John Gibson, Winter, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Marianna, Santos, London.

Bark Hermann, (N. G.,) Rick, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Water Lily, Wiggin, Humacoa, J. Henderson; Katahdin, Saunders, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Gipsey, (Br.,) Bernbaum, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Keystone, Barter, Seville, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Curacoa, (Dutch,) Lockhart, Curacoa—Joseph Foulke's Sons; Alta Vela, (Br.,) Thompson, Cienfuegos; Mary A. Davis, Tucker, Oporto, Miller & Houghton; Eclipse, Jacobson, Antigua; Long Beach, Harbon, Pensacola, J. S. Ingraham.

Schrs.—Ella Howell (Br,) Roberts, Cat Island, Jas. B. Evans & Co.; Equator (Br.,) Ranger, Harbor Island, Jos. Eneas; Tampico, Lombard, Para, Valentin, Estrella & Co.; Robt Myhan, Duane, Corpus Christi; Revolution, Allen, Biddeford; Game Cock, Nickerson, Bahamas, B. J. Wenberg; Emma Hill, St. Stephens, G Boardman; Isabella, Strange, Norfolk—C E Staples; G A Pierce, Poole, Salem, R W. Ropes, Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; E Hamilton Cole, Bridgeport; Phenix, Smith, Haddam; Paragon, Nelson, Baltimore.

Sloop Mary Gray, Allen, Uncasvi le.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans May 21, via S. W. Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker. May 24, lat. 30 16, long. 79 43, passed bark Maggie McNeil, from New-Orleans for New-York; 27th, 100 miles N. from Hatteras, signalized ship Escort, bound S.

Steam-ship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen, May 14, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 893 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 21, lat. 49, lon. 29 59, passed steam-ship City of Manchester, from Liverpool for New-York; 24th, lat. 42 30, lon. 60 53, passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 40 43, lon. 66 54, passed steam-ship Britannia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, May 11 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 1,522 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. May 23, lat. 42, lon. 51, exchanged signals with an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Nemesis, (Br.,) Bitlinge, Liverpool, May 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Browne, Liverpool, May 10 and Queenstown 11, via Boston 27th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, May 24, with cotton, &c., and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Marcussen, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the northern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Chili, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Burns, Cardiff 30 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken; has been 15 ds. W. of the Banks, with westerly winds and fogs.

Brig Sarah Ellen, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Gilford, Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to S. L. Merchant & Co. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage; sld. in company with brig Flor del Mar, for New-York.

Brig Auguste, (Russ.,) Bernstrom, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 11 ds., with building stone to Peter I Nevius & Sons.

Schr. J. W. Hatfield, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to A. & W. E. Duryea; vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Pavilion, Reed, Calais, with lumber for Mott Haven.

Schr. Ida L. Howard, Harrington, Portland, Me., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. H. Rogers, Pettingill, Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. Louisa D. Watts, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Tasker, Tasker, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Maria, Dee, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Sarah, Crane, Calais, with lumber to Thomas Stone.

Schr. Dirigo, Snow, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Elizabeth English, Crowell, Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Julia, Nash, Machias, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Tilden, Davis, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary Weaver, Weaver, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. John S. Moulder, Crowley, Cutler, Me., with spiles to James Murray.

Schr. Franconia, Jarvis, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. John Boynton, Blatchford, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Capes, Baker, Rockport, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Company.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Sears, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Benedict, Kelly, Portland, Me., with lumber to M. A. Wilder.

Schr. M. M. Dickens, Chapman, George's Banks, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Mary Silleck, Jones, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Pratt, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. H. Young, Bassett, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Bixbee, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Tibbitts, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.

Schr. Gloucester, James, Elizabethport, for Newburg.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Louthan, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Volunteer, (Br.,) Burgess, Windsor, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to Calvin E. Knox & Co.

Schr. Tillie E., Smith, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Abbie H. Hodgman, Higgins, New-Haven.
Schr. Only Son, Small, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jane, Green, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Elizabethport, for Lynn.
Schr. Nicola, Fuller, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. James, Selsey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.
Schr. Seaport, Wilson, Northport.
Schr. Angler, Chase, Pawtucket.
Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.
Schr. Brandywine, Adams, Salem.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. Fly, Heath, Stamford.
WIND—Sundown, light, E. N. E.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Lafayette, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Paris and Erin, for Liverpool; Bienville, for Havana; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; George Washington and Sherman, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Washington and Ellen S. Terry, for Newberry; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Arr. steamer Tennessee, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; steamer Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 28.—Passed out steamer Lumsden for Liverpool; brig Stills for Ponce.

Passed up brig Germania, from Baltimore for Richmond.

The north-east storm still continues. The Roads are full of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 26, A. M.—Sld. schrs. James Neilson, for Deep River, Conn.; Aurora Borealis, (Br.,) for New-Haven, and all vessels excepting schr. William Penn.

Arr. schr. Watchman, Bangor, to discharge.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Jessie Wilson, Henrietta Simmons, and Maggie M Weaver, Philadelphia for Boston; William S. Hilles, Cienfuegos 20 ds., for do.; A. F. Ames, New-Orleans 23 ds., for do.; John Price, Elizabethport, do.; Z. Stratton, do., Augusta; William Walton, do. for Beverly; Kolon, Rondout for Salem; American Eagle, Philadelphia for do.; John B. Norris, South Amboy for do.; Hiawatha, Newburyport for Philadelphia; Laconia, New-York for Danvers; Adelia T. Cohn, Philadelphia for Hingham; Honest Abe, for New-York; sloop Wm. P. Hunt, New-York for Boston.

27th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Henry Whitney, Elizabethport for Bangor; Kate Grant, Hoboken for Boston; Volunteer, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S., for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Hiawatha, Volunteer, (Br.,) John Price, and Honest Abe.

WILMINGTON, May 28.—Arr. steam-ship Enot, from New-York. Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Thomson, of the National Steam-ship Company's line, arrived from Liverpool this P. M. with 1,522 passengers; all well. This is the largest number of passengers ever brought to this port in one vessel.

Marine Disasters.

LEWES, Del., May 28.—The schooner J. L. Simmons, below the Cape, has gone to pieces and the captain and two of the crew lost.

The schooner Thomas Borden, of Fall River, is ashore, high and dry.

The schooner A. R. Thomas, of Middletown, Conn., has filled, and will probably be a total loss.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, May 28.—The steam-ship Dorian, of the Anchor Line, from New-York for this port, was signaled off Moville at an early hour this morning.

TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS A MONTH.

THE NEW-YORK SUN
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.
THE CIRCULATION OF
THE SUN
IS MANY THOUSANDS LARGER THAN
THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER.
THE AGGREGATE DAILY EDITIONS OF
THE SUN
LAST WEEK WERE
SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED.
(622,400.)

The daily circulation of THE SUN for the four weeks of May, was as follows:

First week	611,800
Second week	630,100
Third week	614,600
Fourth week	622,400
Total four weeks	2,468,900

or nearly TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF. This is equal to a DAILY AVERAGE of 102,870 (one hundred and two thousand eight hundred and seventy) for the twenty-four days of publication. This simple statement of facts is sufficient evidence of the immense and growing popularity of THE SUN. It demonstrates conclusively that THE SUN is no servant of a clique or class, but

THE GREAT ORGAN OF THE PEOPLE.

As such it will continue to uphold with all its might that which is good and true; while it will fearlessly expose knavery, corruption and imbecility in high or low places, wherever their practice imperils public safety or private virtue.

THE SUN IS THE BEST AND MOST READABLE NEWSPAPER published. Its news is the freshest, most interesting, and sprightliest current, and no expense is spared to make it just what the great mass of the people require.

As a matter of information for such as may not be aware of the fact, we may mention that THE SUN sheds its genial beams upon all at the

MODEST PRICE OF TWO CENTS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.